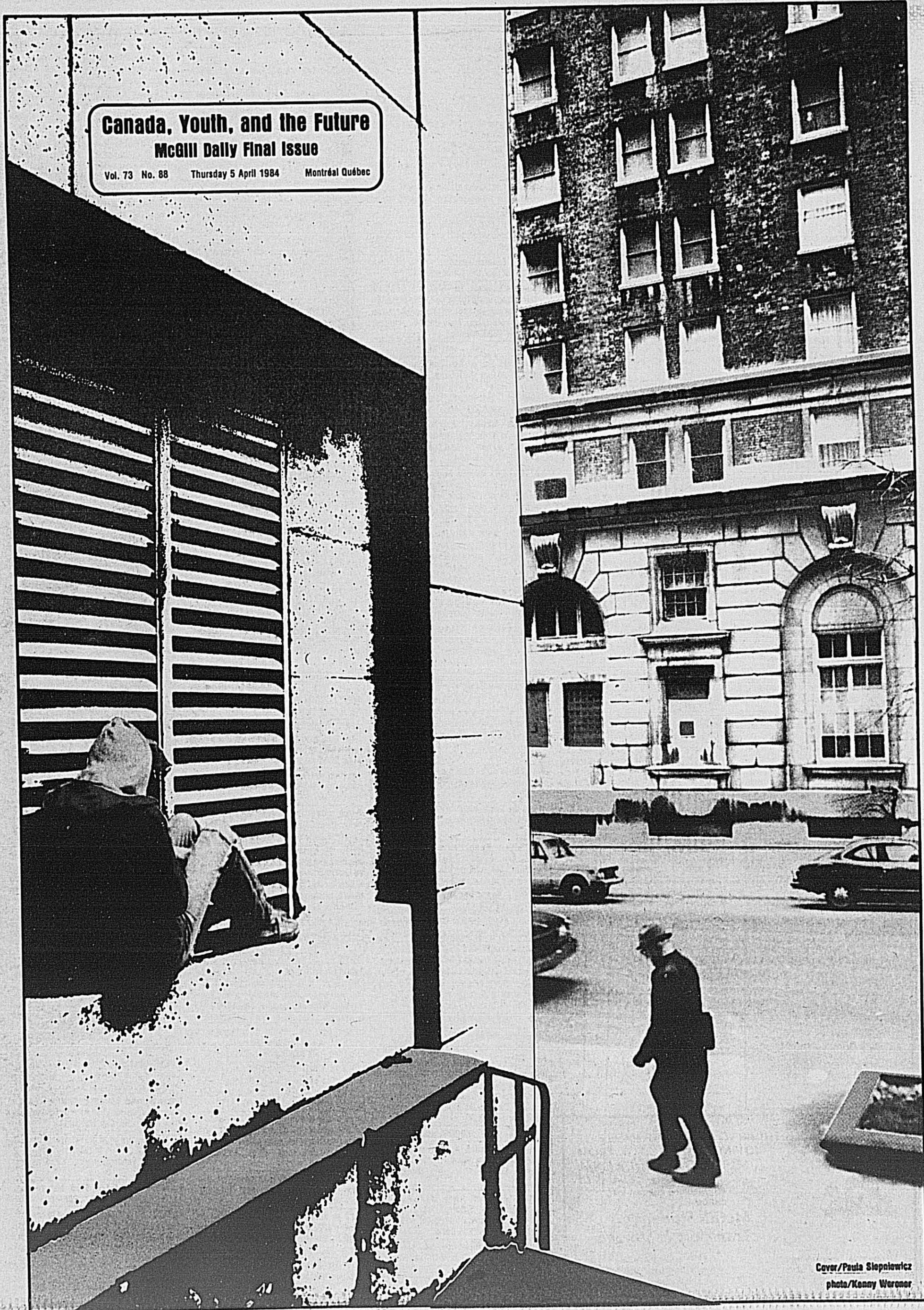


Canada, Youth, and the Future
McGill Daily Final Issue

Vol. 73 No. 88 Thursday 5 April 1984 Montréal Québec



Cover/Paula Slepniowicz
photo/Kenny Werner

CLASSIFIEDS

343 — MOVERS

All local moves done quickly and carefully by student with large closed truck. Fully equipped, reasonable rates. Call Stéphane, 737-7540.

The Ghetto Mover. Need something moved? Closed truck. Very reasonable rate. Reliable. Summer storage available — pick-up & delivery supplied. Call Gary 744-6837.

350 — JOBS

SUMMER JOB: Head of tennis needed from June 23 to August 19 for summer camp located near Ottawa. Call: 613-825-3067.

352 — HELP WANTED

French/English bilinguals with French as first language needed for reading experiment. \$6.00 for 1 hr. Call K. Hummel 527-6408 or leave message at 392-4433.

Student wanted to clean house in Roxboro once/wk. From May-Aug. If interested phone Pat Payne 683-7419

(Motorcyclists - make \$5/hr & gas for riding your bike around!) Need someone patient & responsible to drive motorpace for a cyclist in training. Call 286-8263.

Sailing instructor, windsurfing instructor, male counsellors, required for Resident Children's Summer Camp. Experience necessary. Call 933-4836 between 9am-5pm Mon-Fri.

356 — SERVICES OFFERED

Don't have a way with words? M.A. lecturer offers proofreading, editing of term papers, reports, theses. Reasonable. French, Spanish spoken. 849-8954 evs.

GIVE A DAMN! Curious about volunteer work? Looking for future job experience? Community McGill can give advice. Contact us in Union 408. 392-8937.

ELAINE A. ZIMBEL, bilingual BIOENERGETIC/PSYCHODRAMA therapist. The body/mind Connection, individuals, couples, groups. For more information, phone 866-0279.

Summer Storage: conveniently located on University at \$30/month for 6'x6'. Call Gord/Andres at 286-1624.

U.S. Immigration — green cards — Visa — consultation with New York Attorney. 382-3225. Can Am Consultants.

HOLISTIC WORKSHOP IN MASSAGE THERAPY. Anne Speiser offers a detailed study of the therapeutic applications of Swedish Massage techniques. Classes begin April 28th. Phone Studio Z, 937-9677. Maintaining good health through preventive medicine.

Leatherwork, patches, general repairs to leathers, clothing, jeans, jackets, etc. handmade school books. Quality work, low prices, in the ghetto. Call Amir 845-0783.

Photographer available for portraits, portfolios, Z-cards, actors, receptions et cetera. 681-5970 — Stephen.

Summer Storage available at \$25/month. Call 286-0027.

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pillows, cushions, wooden
frames.

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(\$65 to \$85) on Futon and Bed.
Sofa wood frame set.

TEL: 844-6210

361 — ARTICLES FOR SALE

FOR SALE: 3 piece wicker living room set, Speed Queen washer, dresser, Ikea dining table. Price negotiable. Call 849-4370 after 9pm.

HOW TO WRITE SONGS (book). Send \$3. to: S.D. & Assoc., Dept. MD, 10087 Boul. St. Laurent, Montreal, Que H3L 2N5.

FOR SALE: One-Way airline ticket Toronto to Vancouver, April 27, \$165. Date may be changed for additional \$50. Phone Scott 495-2270.

FOR SALE: Queen-sized futon. Only 4 months old. Moving, must sell. Best offer. Ph. 495-1122 leave message.

FURNITURE. Can't afford the time, hassle, money to move it all: futon, dining table, chairs, Peavey bass amp, desk, speakers, etc. Marc 843-3163 or 286-1018.

Modern teakwood sofa \$100, large aquarium with all accessories, fish, \$110. Takamine guitar, solid top, figured maple, \$600 new, \$290, also; stereo stand, beds, chair, 843-4073.

NEED FURNITURE? 7 ft. couch & sofa chair & 1 end table & 1 large lamp for \$100 O.B.O. Bed \$30. Call 849-1017 before 10pm.

Orgasmic waterbed for sale (guaranteed wet dreams.) Only 6 months old. Includes: heater, semi-waveles, headboard, filler kit. Only \$350 (\$499 new). Call 844-5268.

Tires for sale. Goodyear Arriva's, steelbelled, road warranted 80,000 km, set of 4, size 155/80 R13, only used 1000 km. Retail \$375.00, asking only \$245.00 (no cheques). Phone 695-6088.

365 — WANTED TO BUY

RECORDS and paperbacks (no text books). Top prices paid, any quantity. 844-7604. Cheap Thrills.

367 — CARS FOR SALE

'78 TRIUMPH TR7; 5 speed, mechanically perfect; 33,000 miles; rustproofed, stored winters, Blaupunkt stereo; burglar alarm; power antenna, call Alan 286-1705 or 286-1300.

Quick Sale 1980 1,000 LTD Kawasaki. 26,000 km. Low-rider style. Headers, new Pirelli rear tire. Best offer as is. Gary 683-5132.

FORD FIESTA 1979. Standard; rebuilt engine; woman driver; Eva — 392-9203.

Mini 1973 75' engine 1275 cc new sub-frame \$750 negotiable. Must sell! Phone 684-5849 after 6pm ask for Tony.

'78 Datsun B210 Excellent motor, new battery but a bit rusty — \$600 must sell immediately — call Susan 284-9302 after April 15th.

VW Beetle 1974 Excellent mechanical condition tires good paint some rust 69,000 miles. Tel 488-1358 evenings 6-9.

370 — RIDES

Passenger needed to share gas and driving to Vancouver May 1st. Must be 25 years or older. Call Mark at 285-0238 evenings.

372 — LOST & FOUND

HELP! "LOST" — small green zippered makeup bag with contact case. Contents vital. Please return to Stud. Soc. Office or call 286-0340. Urgent! Thanks.

LOST — A watch gold metallic strap near Mansfield and Sherbrooke Friday March 30 between 3:00-3:30pm. Reward! Phone: 285-3789 after 6:00pm.

Lost pair of prescription glasses. Lightly tinted, bronze metal frame. On March 12 Monday. Leacock. Please contact Mike; 725-0814 evenings. Need desperately for exams.

374 — PERSONAL

Feeling blue in the black of the night? Call McGill Nightline 392-8234. A confidential listening and referral service by students, for students.

In the sun it's for everyone /by the sea with u.. oh THAT love it just won't go away.

Professional seeks French tutor for summer. Phone Wayne at 259-3993 after 7pm.

383 — LESSONS OFFERED

CPR — Learn cardiopulmonary resuscitation. Basic life support and recertification courses offered throughout May in the evenings, on weekends and weekdays. To register call 392-6780.

ENGLISH FOR HISPANOPHONES — personal lessons at \$10 per hour. Call Jodi 844-5836.

Private Spanish Lessons — \$10 per hour. Call Jodi over the summer. 844-5836.

Summer's great for SINGING LESSONS (breathing, vocal technique, interpretation), elementary piano, solfège/dictation. Reasonable rates. Near McGill. Bilingual. Call 844-9633 evenings or weekend.

385 — NOTICES

New York Easter Weekend, three or four days including Greyhound Bus, first class Penta Hotel, representative, discount coupons, taxes and service charges. Limited space 342-5466.

ACCESS MCGILL. Another year ends. Thanks to all for your enthusiasm. See you at our summer meetings Union B06. 626-2571/392-8965.

ATTENTION! Women Rugby Players: Ste-Anne's R.F.C. is starting another successful season. All interested in playing or learning to play rugby contact Karen, 695-9338, Ann 457-5757.

IMPROVE YOUR MARKS this term by learning how to study more effectively. Improve your ability to concentrate in only six short weeks, through hypnosis. Improve your memory. For information, call Dr. Nathan Schiff at 935-7755 or drop in to 1538 Sherbrooke Street West, Suite 710 and ask us about the special student rates.

Montréal Theatre Sports — Anyone interested in forming a summer performance theatrical improvisation league contact Albert or Peter at 844-6812. Experience in improvisation preferred but not essential.

THE PARTY TO END ALL PARTIES — Two bands, D.J., a completely redecorated Union Ballroom plus a fortune spent on lights. Beer and drinks less than half the price at Gertrudes. Everybody's welcome, Friday, April 13th — it's a full moon so — **COME AS YOU ARE NOT.**

AUDITIONS FOR FILM to be made this summer. Interested actors and actresses call 845-5066.

If you are interested in learning Portuguese in exchange for French lessons, please call GUTO: 276-9091.

The Project Ploughshares Survey Group would like to thank the professors and students, who took part in our survey, for their time and co-operation.

387 — VOLUNTEERS

MEN 18-35 needed for research on alcohol and male sexual arousal. For more information contact K. Hall 392-5894 (weekdays).

Volunteers needed during the summer to teach English to Latin American refugees. No teaching experience necessary — only requirement is to speak English. For info call Audrey 845-7657, Pete 489-2151 or Amy 489-2486.

392 — PARKING SPACES

Convenient Parking right on University at \$30/month. Call Gord/Andrew at 286-1624.

Are you looking for a place to store your furniture this summer? If you are, then ask us about our safe, insured summer storage facilities. Call McGill Student Transport & Storage at 861-2977.

341 — APTS., ROOMS, HOUSING

BIG, COMFORTABLE 4-1/2 sublet May-August, option to renew, 5 minutes from campus. Furnished or un-, \$360. Call 286-0600.

Apartment to sublet: May 1st to Aug 1st (option to renew). Spacious 7-1/2, conveniently located across from gym, 456 Pine Ave. West. Phone: 286-0174.

Elegant 4-1/2 to sublet from May 1 to Sept 1. Option to renew. Stanley St, near Sherbrooke. Rent negotiable. Call 286-0756.

Apartment to sublet: May 1 - Aug. 30. Modern, sunny, 3-1/2: 10 minutes from campus, 1 block from Steinbergs. Utilities

included. Laundry facilities. Balcony, pool, furnished. \$365 or negotiable. Call 286-0436.

Bright 3-1/2 to sublet from May 1 - Sept. 1. Close to campus. Option to renew. \$315/month. Completely furnished if desired. Good view of city. 286-0803.

Apt. to share — May 1-Aug 30. Large bedroom available furnished, washer dryer facilities, 15 minutes from campus. Non-smoker preferred. \$150 a month. Call 935-7171.

Apartment to sublet: Large 4-1/2 — May 1st-Aug 31st. Furnished — laundry facilities, 5 min. walk from campus (Durocher near Milton). Reduced rate must sublet \$295 — 845-8010.

Attention locks, large 4-1/2 to sublet across from gy. French doors and fireplace thrown in. Price negotiable with option to renew. Call after 6. 286-1067.

Apt to share: a large fully furnished and completely equipped 4-1/2, has a bedroom to be occupied. 5 min from campus, very nice. \$190.00 per month. 844-5024.

Sublet share of huge, sunny 7-1/2 apartment May through August with option to renew. Large bedroom. Two balconies with great view. \$133. 286-8263.

Apts. to sublet — 2 apts. on Mountain St. in large high rise building. Building has indoor/outdoor pools, sauna, 24 hour security. Both apts. are large 1-1/2 and fully furnished. One is available April 1-June 29; the other is available June 1 to August 31. \$325/month. Call 488-9566 (day) or 481-0952 (evenings).

BEST OFFER TAKEN: for summer sublet with option to renew. Bright, sunny 4-1/2 with spacious balcony. Three minutes from campus. Call 286-1790.

ESCAPE FROM THE GHETTO! Roommate needed to share large, sunny 4-1/2 near Sherbrooke and Guy. May 1 - August 31. 15 minutes, fascinating walk from campus. \$200. Call 935-3715.

Female roommate needed to share large 4-1/2 with fire place. September occupancy — \$235/month. Must like cats. Call 935-9401 after 6 and weekends.

On campus, sunny, spacious, fully furnished, quiet 3-1/2 to sublet May 5 to Sept. 5. Rent is \$340 per month including all facilities. Call 843-7124.

1-1/2 clean partly furnished apt. to sublet May 1 - Aug. 31 (Peel & Dr. Penfield). \$205. Call 286-9931. Keep trying.

APT TO SUBLET Big sunny 2-1/2; June to Sept.; fully furnished and all incl'd; on University between Milton & Pr. Arthur; price \$245 (negotiable) 286-0632.

Beautiful 4-1/2 to sublet May 1-Aug. 31, option to renew — sunny, freshly painted, close to McGill. \$430. Call 286-1506.

Beach cottage for summer rental: beautiful outer banks of North Carolina. Modern, comfortable, sleeps 8. Ideal for families. For more info, phone 284-2989.

Apartment to share: spacious, fully furnished 4-1/2. Across from the Currie gym. Available May to August. \$215 a month — female preferred — call 843-4334 before 9:00am or between 6 & 7:00pm.

Apt. to sublet May 1st, option to renew. Large, sunny 2-1/2 on Durocher. Completely furnished with T.V. \$250/month negotiable. All utilities paid. 286-0835.

Apartment for sublet — 3-1/2 — located on Stanley St. Inbetween Sherbrooke & Dr. Penfield — spacious balcony — bright — washing facilities available. 849-8428.

Must see: spacious 5-1/2, minutes from campus near gym. Sublet from May 1st — Aug 31st, option to renew. Furnished or unfurnished, rent negotiable. Call 843-5032.

ARE YOU TIRED OF WALKING? How about subletting a spacious 4-1/2 this summer 5 minutes from McGill. All utilities included, semi-furnished. \$350. Call 286-1611.

Large 1-1/2 to sublet April 29 - October 1 (or September 1), option to renew. Pool, sauna, sundeck, laundry facilities. Clean. Originally \$255, now \$235. 989-9656, evenings.

1-1/2 SUBLET. 1 May - 30 June. Renewal option. \$130 (greatly reduced), 488-6945 10pm-2am or try earlier.

1-1/2 to sublet May - August. Option to renew. \$225/month. Lincoln Ave. 15 minutes walk to campus. Call 989-9379 days.

7-1/2 TO SUBLET. May 1 - Sept. 1. Spacious, attractive, furnished, Pine Ave., corner Durocher. 3 bedrooms. Lease renewable to share with one female tenant. Rent negotiable. Call 286-0203.

Beautiful 6-1/2 to sublet, may thru August. Hardwood floors and high ceilings. Convenient location near Atwater Metro, small quiet apartment building. Call 935-8359, evenings.

Fabulous 4-1/2 to sublet. Sunny, clean, hardwood floors, beautifully furnished. Durocher, May 1-Aug 31, option to renew. Rent negotiable. A must see! 286-1437.

FREE BEER — If you sublet our clean large 5-1/2 (3 bedrooms) \$560 or best offer. Durocher near Pine. Call 286-0763.

Gorgeous, spacious room to sublet May 1st-Aug. 31st in large, clean 5-1/2. Only 10 min. walk to campus. Furnished or unfurnished. \$170.00. Call evenings 286-0268. Ask for Sarah.

Beautiful apt to share: 4-1/2 on Clark needs roommate for summer, and possibly for next school year. Charming and cheap. Call 286-9721.

Beautiful 4-1/2 apt, corner Prince Arthur & Clark, open-ended lease, for \$325. Call 286-9721 early AM or late PM.

Available May 1st. 1-1/2 option to renew. Clean, bright, fantastic view of city. Across from gym. 286-0674 or 284-9206 (N° 1106).

Bright, bubbly, exuberant yet elegant 1-1/2 sublet May-August. Furnished, all utilities included, one block from McGill. \$200.00/month. Wood floors, even! 286-0115.

539 Prince Arthur, one block from campus, 1-1/2 and 2-1/2's \$150 to \$280, all inclusive, furnished, 989-1984.

Great opportunity to sublet a spacious furnished 3-1/2 at 3610 McTavish (corner Dr. Penfield) from June 1st to August 31st. 286-8243.

May 1st-Aug. 31st; Sublet 1-1/2; option to renew; Reasonable rent; furnished/unfurnished; near campus; very big; friendly, helpful cleaner; call 286-1347.

Large, bright 1-1/2 to sublet May to Sept. One block from McGill. Furnished, A/C, all utilities. \$295/mo. 286-1375.

Sublet May 1 - Aug. 31. Furnished, bright 5-1/2 (3 bedroom) on Durocher (below Pine). Will rent by room. Heat and water incl. \$525/\$175 per room. Phone: 845-7493.

SUBLET: May 1 - Sept. 1, spacious 4-1/2, airconditioned, furnished, equipped kitchen, close to campus (3421 Drummond), \$485 month negotiable. Call Dave 286-0335.

4-1/2 for \$350 — to Sublet clean, furnished 4-1/2 from May 1 to Aug 31. Ideal location — 3610 McTavish — corner McTavish & Dr. Penfield. Call 286-0499.

FULLY-FURNISHED 4-1/2 to sublet. May-Aug; 5 minutes from campus; across from Currie Gym; near shopping; large; clean; rent negotiable. CALL NOW 286-1085 evenings.

Good'n Cheap Rooms starting from \$130/month. Washer, ping-pong and parking included at house right on University. Starting now or May. Call Gord or Andrew at 286-1624.

INEXPENSIVE 3-1/2, fully furnished on Durocher to sublet May-Sept, 200\$. Large enough for two. Call 286-0489.

\$150 for sharing a nice 4-1/2 apartment from May 1. Spacious livingroom and bedrooms. 10 min walking to campus. Call Mr. Wang, 843-3880, evs.

June 1-Aug 31. Sublet 1-1/2. Furnished with all the luxuries: laundry, pool, sauna, etc. On Ste Famille. Asking \$250. Call after 6. 288-5747.

Cheap! Cheap! 4-1/2 — \$290 for May to August sublet. Reduced rent. Option to renew. Bus on corner, minutes to Vendome. 486-6050.

CHEAP, spacious, sunny 6-1/2 to sublet. Corner of Sherbrooke and St. Marc. Only \$450. 932-7696.

Cheap Summer Storage in Ghetto — need a place to store all your earthly belongings. Price negotiable. Call 286-1094.

SUBLET — very large 3-1/2. From June 1st to Sept. 1st (option to renew), carpeted, 2 min. from Vendome metro. \$235/month. 489-6122.

Sublet Durocher 4-1/2, \$350. May 1 - Aug. 31. Sunny, quiet, classic. 286-1098.

SUBLET: May 1 - July 1 (option to renew). Beautiful 3-1/2 on Durocher. High ceilings, bare wooden floors and fixtures, bright. Asking \$350/mo. (negotiable) call 849-2076.

SUBLET: Sunny, spacious 2-1/2, May to August. Close to campus, \$250 furnished. Call 286-1406.

please turn to page 4

MOVING? MOVING? MOVING? MOVING? MOVING? MOVING?

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NEWS

Chair acts alone

by Danny Bell
and Moira Ambrose

The chairperson of McGill's history department acted singlehandedly in selecting a replacement for a professor going on sabbatical next year, said students and a professor in the department.

According to two informed history students who preferred not to be named, the replacement suggested by most Canadian history professors in the department was rejected by the chairperson, Peter Hoffmann.

Instead, Hoffmann has recommended the university hire professors Eleanor Senior and Andrée Levesque to split Professor John Thompson's position next year.

According to a March 22nd letter signed by Canadian history professors Louise Dechêne, Richard

Rice, John Thompson and Brian Young, "The procedures employed in this (replacement) process should be the subject of scrutiny by the Departmental Assembly." At the March 27th Assembly meeting, a controversy arose over the procedures used.

"It is a question of whether Hoffmann was coming from a minority position, turning the committee into an advisory group. He was throwing democracy to the wind," the history students said.

The history students stressed,

"We object to the procedures more than to the people involved in this affair."

The students said they were "trying to break collegiality" and ensure that nothing similar happens again.

"According to precedent, if the professor being replaced is a Canadianist, all other Canadianists in the department are on the selection committee to choose a replacement," said the students. Professor Rice said this precedent has been followed since 1974.

The students noted that originally only two Canadianists were appointed to the selection committee.

The students said another Canadianist was added after Thompson protested to Hoffmann.

The majority opinion of the selection committee was not respected when the new professors were hired, students said.

Asked if the real issue was whether the committee was purely advisory or whether it functioned as a democratic body, Hoffmann said, "The chairman strikes committees as he sees fit. The committee is purely advisory, and the chairman has no obligation to go along with the numerical majority."

The students believe that differences in political approach could account for the split between Hoffmann and the Canadianists.

"The Canadianists are fairly left. Two are Marxists and one is NDP. They don't follow traditional history in terms of methodology. Some people in this department don't like modern historical methods," they said.

"Hoffmann uses traditional methodology. He is reluctant to use quantifying methods, preferring to use written documents and correspondence. For example, non-traditional historians use a statistical approach," they said.

Rice said that Senior, who he said has done most of her work in 19th century history, was hired in response to an advertisement for a 20th century historian.

Hoffmann objected, "There was no reasonable argument to exclude her (from the majority opinion for the replacement). The Canadianists said she never did labour theory. This is false, as one of her books has 12 chapters on labour. I suspect that they object to the way she does labour theory — she does not do Marxist labour history."

The selection committee consisted of three Canadian history professors, three other history professors, Hoffmann, one undergraduate and one graduate student representative.

History professors Riggs, Dechêne, Thompson, and Vogel refused comment.

Ireland: Terrorism the only choice left

by Christine Parlour

If you are Catholic in Ireland you are born a terrorist, said Bernadette Devlin McAliskey, Irish Republican activist, and one-time member of the English House of Commons. Devlin spoke in Montréal last weekend.

Devlin accused the British government of violating basic tenets of British common law in the continuing "Diplock trials."

The Diplock courts are named after English Chief Justice Lord Diplock who tabled a report concerning the Northern Irish legal system in the mid-1970's. The courts try only those people alleged to have committed political crimes.

The conviction rate in these courts is 85 per cent.

Diplock courts have no juries, and the accused have no right to know either the evidence presented against them, or the identity of the accuser.

In 1976, the European Court of Human Rights found England guilty of psychological and physical torture when extracting confessions from prisoners between the years of 1973 and 1976. Devlin called this policy, "beating the terrorist."

It is still going on.

Within the Diplock courts, the accusers are either faceless policemen or paid informers, said Devlin. The paid informers are coercively recruited by the British.

Of the informers, Harry Kirkpatrick is the most notorious. He is a supergrass, from the underworld, "grass" meaning police informer. He has sent 40 people, including his own sister to gaol.

Devlin said, "he has been involved in more political organisations simultaneously than any other man in the history of Ireland." He was serving 5 life sentences and 999 years, (running consecutively) until he began to sign statements implicating Republicans.

The use of supergrasses is another English policy to undermine the Republican movement, said Devlin. Since the 1960's through the use of internment, Diplock courts, forced extraction of confessions, and, more recently informers, "every method of passive resistance has been outlawed," she added.

At that time, Northern Irish Catholics were demonstrating for the right to one-person one-vote, the right to equal housing oppor-

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Athletics: less for women

The difference between funding for men's and women's sports does not reflect any bias on the part of the Athletics Department, according to Department Director Harry Zarins.

\$50,945 was spent on women's athletics this year — four percent of the \$1,345,341 total expended. Men's athletics received \$132,560 although there is only one more men's team than women's. The balance of the budget was taken up by activities for both sexes.

Zarins said budgeting is determined by criteria which include the possibility of a team participating in a league or tourna-

ment. He put some of the blame for the discrepancy in funding on the absence of women's leagues on the provincial and national level in many sports.

At the highest level of priority for funding, according to the guidelines for budget allocations, only the women's basketball team is represented.

The general underfunding of McGill athletics has been partially responsible for an epidemic of resignations among coaching staff. Many claim their dissatisfaction stems from the general disregard in which athletics is held at McGill.

— A. Kaler



Government plans are in their final stages to create a Canadian civilian secret police with unprecedented powers of surveillance. Even FBI agents think the Canadian Bill C-9 is dangerous. Robert St. Louis, representing a concerned citizens group, is seen here calling a

Citizens Alert

by Albert Nerenberg

The Montréal Citizens Against State Surveillance (CASS) issued a "Citizens Security Alert to prepare Québécois to protect their privacy and themselves from the new Canadian Security Intelligence Service" at a press conference Tuesday.

Bill C-9, the law creating the CSIS, has successfully passed its second reading in Parliament and is currently under review by the House of Commons Standing Committee on Justice and Legal Affairs.

According to Robert St. Louis, a lawyer for CASS, if approved, "Bill C-9 will attack every citizen's fundamental right to privacy by granting sweeping powers of surveillance to the new secret police."

CASS urges Québécois to take following precautions to safeguard their privacy:

"1) Resign immediately from any organisation the CSIS might suspect of acting against 'the interests of Canada.' This includes peace groups, trade unions, student organisations, church groups and political parties.

2) Remove all confidential information from your safety deposit box, home, car, or place of work and destroy it. This includes photos, letters, diaries, bank records — whatever you consider personal and private."

3) Do not share any confidential information with any lawyer, doctor, priest, psychiatrist or journalist.

4) If you're a non-status immigrant or a foreign student, cancel your subscriptions to any political journals, especially if they're foreign. Avoid public gatherings and any form of solidarity against foreign dictatorships.

5) Don't talk at home. Don't use your telephone for confidential conversations. Don't use the postal system for confidential correspondence. If you must talk, do so only on a busy street."

According to St. Louis, Bill C-9 could make any Canadian who is openly critical of government policies a candidate for surveillance.

"Not making a distinction between dissidence and subversion in a bill is very dangerous," he said.

St. Louis believes the escalation of the Cold War combined with the rapid growth and increasing radicalisation of the peace movement in Western countries could account for the government's

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continued from page 2

Sublet: my share of a large 3-1/2 May-Aug. with option to renew. On University. \$155 including heat. Ask for Camille. 285-8736.

SUNNY, conveniently located, spacious, 4-1/2. Partially furnished, fully equipped kitchen. Available May 1 with option to renew. Rent \$480 negotiable. Call 286-1637.

Large 2-1/2 to sublet May 1st to Sept. 1st, with option to renew. Clean, bright, and no bugs. Second from campus. \$270/month. Call 286-0695 (day) or 739-6530 (evening).

Only 7 hours from N.Y. — sublet/renew. Beam ceilings, bay windows; 5 rooms. Be near Currie POOL/gym. April or later. Will bargain, can furnish...Nancy — 286-0122.

Clean, spacious, furnished 3-1/2. Sublet May 1st to August 31. 10 minute walk from campus. Facilities close-by. \$320/month. Large enough for two. Phone 286-1403.

Condo 4-1/2 Brand new. Sunny, B. yard, sundeck, no bugs. From May 1st with option \$360.00 or best offer. Evenings. 286-9867.

Female roommate needed for gorgeous, spacious 4-1/2 on Mountain St. Quiet, fully-

furnished. May-Sept. \$200 per month — must be seen! ph 288-0788.

FEMALE ROOMMATE WANTED — 4-1/2 located in Westmount. Dishwasher, Washer/dryer & parking included \$250 per month. Call 935-6877.

5-1/2 apt to sublet (July to October). Corner St. Urbain and Duluth. Rent \$230.00 per month. Fully furnished! Call Paul: 843-4676

4-1/2 to sublet May 1-Aug 31, option to renew, across from gym, \$308/month; 281-9742.

Furnished house for rent. 9-12 month lease. 11 rooms, 3 baths, garden, garage. Available July 15, 1984, reference. Tel 282-9308.

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Classifieds continued on page 16

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A Penguin Book

by Karen Bastow

When federal Minister of Finance Marc Lalonde spoke at McGill Monday, he predicted a recovery with an annual growth rate of 4.9 per cent. Lalonde was confident Canada would solve the youth unemployment problem.

There are as many people without jobs now as there were during the 1930's depression.

Among youth, the 15 to 24 age group, the Canadian unemployment rate is pushing 20 per cent. In some areas, more than one-third of the youth work force is without jobs. In February 1984, the youth unemployment rate in Newfoundland was 37 per cent, New Brunswick, 26 per cent, British Columbia, 24 per cent and Québec, 23 per cent.

The type of joblessness establishing itself in the Canadian economy is qualitatively different from the cyclical unemployment of the past. Generally, unemployment has been concentrated in certain geographic areas or among certain job groups. But in the last five years the press has oozed reports of people with 20 years seniority losing their jobs. The axing hasn't been confined to civil service jobs: bankruptcy rates in the private sector are the highest since the depression.

Social service layoffs, cuts in government spending and the decline of the extended family have all contributed to make the burden of unemployment heavier than it was in the past.

Prospects also look dim for university graduates. Unemployment rates among those with a university degree are still over 10 per cent, and that rate doesn't take into account those who choose to return to school rather than face another round of rejection letters.

The situation is also more serious than it was in the past for a more subtle reason. Says McGill economics professor Sid Ingerman, "In the 60's when we had high unemployment, we really thought it was cyclical. Today we have no clear perspective. There isn't a lot of confidence anywhere."

The high rates of youth unemployment are part and parcel of a larger problem: the entire Canadian economy. The malaise which nourishes youth unemployment is the same malaise which escalates poverty rates, bankruptcy claims, and, it seems, encourages right wing government policies (witness British Columbia).

Growth would go a long way to reducing the present joblessness, but not all commentators are as confident as Mr. Lalonde. The Conference Board of Canada, an independent group of economists, forecasts growth of 1.1 per cent at the most for the next five years, and does not expect any significant change in unemployment.

Why so many destitute?

Admitting the "serious" rates of unemployment were a concern for us all, Lalonde reassuringly pointed to what he described as Canada's "impressive job creation record in comparison with other industrialised nations."

The unemployment rates among youth are high, Lalonde said, because, "the youth labour force has grown in size." The economy, he said, needs time to adjust.

The economy may need time to "adjust", however, it is unlikely that the fact that there are more young people is the main cause of the economy's adjustment difficulties.

In 1981 the total number of people aged 15 to 24 was 4,553,000. By this January that figure had dropped to 4,371,000. If anything the unemployment rate for youth should have fallen. Instead it rose, and given these statistics, Lalonde appears to be talking about another country.

Don McGillivray, Southam business columnist, argues people are growing out of the youth age group, because the birth rate in the last fifteen years has been very low. It should have been easy to keep the youth

Youth jobs: lies my government told me

unemployment rate from increasing. McGillivray believes Canadian economic policies have intensified rather than alleviated the rising unemployment problem.

Canada's unemployment problems are, of course, partly due to larger changes in the whole structure of the world economy. Industrialized countries face increased competition from nations which have low wages and can produce goods more cheaply. The world is still in recession, and is likely to pull out of it slowly, if at all.

The Conference Board of Canada, hardly a left-wing institution, also feels the government's economic policies have contributed to the skyrocketing unemployment rates.

Echoing a similar sentiment, Ingerman says, "what the Canadian government has refused to do is commit itself to a policy of full employment. Or for that matter, any consistent policy at all."

Since 1975, the government has valiantly chased inflation, while generally ignoring employment problems. It has throttled the money supply, hiking interest rates and erratically bobbing the Canadian dollar high. This has dissuaded investment and made Canadian exports uncompetitive in foreign markets; it has led to economic suffocation.

In 1981, the economy slithered to its lowest level. Yet, throughout the ensuing recession, Bank of Canada director Gerald Bouey continued to steer the Canadian economy (albeit drunkenly) on a "gradualist" monetary policy.

The Bank of Canada firmly believes a "slow" money growth will reduce inflation; a reduction in inflation will restore business confidence and lessen cost increases and this will spur investment. Combined, all factors should rocket the Canadian economy into rapid recovery. The end of unemployment all in one instant mix package.

The myth shared by the Bank of Canada and the government — Canadians have to tighten their belts (particularly wage-earners) and accept lower wages — gives the entire performance a bit of emotional colour.

But not only are unemployment rates still outrageously high and growing, the monetarist's demon, inflation, is still here.

Facts do not convict unions for causing inflation and unemployment by "taking more than their fair share of the pie." Wage and benefit increases have nearly been halved since 1982, and the real wage, in ratio to productivity has been steadily dropping. Nonetheless, Trudeau, still thunders couteously for unions to reduce their wage demands.

The government refuses to stimulate the economy through fiscal measures, arguing this will aggravate inflation and increase the deficit. The tight fiscal policy has increased and intensified Canada's employment problems. It hasn't reduced the deficit at all.

According to Globe and Mail reporter Thomas Walkern, the crusade to make Canada more competitive by cutting wages, was strangled by the government's concurrent policy of high interest rates.

As to the deficit fear, Ingerman says, "the tight monetary policy has kept demand low, unemployment high. Growing deficits are a result of recession and depression. If there were more spending we could reduce the deficit through growth."

Judging from John Turner's expressed commitment to "cutting federal spending," the end of the tunnel is a long way off. And Brian Mulroney, leader of the Progressive Conservative party, continually points to a "recovery" in the U.S. which the party is confident will pull Canada up and out of the red. Combined, of course, with even tighter government spending.

The Elusive U.S. Boom

Canadian policy makers generally offer two remedies for Canadian unemployment. The first is to talk about sacrifices, and the other is to expound on the U.S. recovery.

Lalonde spoke highly of the US recovery, saying that if the US recovery continues, Canada can expect one too.

It is true the American unemployment rate has fallen more than the Canadian one. It is also true the U.S. is seeing larger increases in investment than Canada. Astute businessmen like Bill Bennett, of the BC Social Credit party, say the American recovery is attributable to Reagan's hard-line policy, which instills confidence in private industry. Canada, suggest others (like the Progressive Conservative party) should follow the same path.

America's falling unemployment rate is not, however, the result of a "tighten your belt" creed instituted by the Reagan administration. Unlike Canada, the United States has had the benefit of an *expansionary* fiscal policy, although it is never admitted. Reagan's increases in defense spending have pumped more money into the American economy, and raised demand a wee bit.

When Lalonde remarked Monday, "the Québec economy seemed to be showing a strong recovery," and later insisted the recovery was broad-based, he didn't give enough credit to American government spending.

Says Ingerman, "a lot of the Québec recovery is a spin-off from defense spending in the U.S. One of the few areas where employment is growing in Québec is in American defense contracts. The puny increase in output comes from there."

Defense has never been an industry which can single-handedly lower the unemployment rate, except in wartime. Canada can not rely on American contracts to jack itself out of the depression, especially when those spin-offs increase the American deficit. The right-wing tenor of today's polity makes a high deficit unpopular.

Do we get jobs?

Lalonde made two suggestions for lowering the youth unemployment rate. He pointed to American success in increased cooperation between Universities and industry. But America has a high unemployment rate among university graduates

although most unemployed youth are not university graduates.

Lalonde's other suggestion, spending \$1.5 billion on the "Youth Opportunity Fund" which will provide training and hiring subsidies to the private sector, is equally myopic.

Treating youth unemployment as a separate problem in itself is a snake oil remedy for politicians on the campaign trail. It is not a reasonable policy suggestion.

The present job vacancy rate is close to zero. That means it is not an untrained work force pushing up unemployment rates: it is a complete lack of jobs. Canada needs long-term directed investment, government or private sector, not costly short-term job subsidies.

Says Ingerman, "all of these short term programs are ad-hocish, a good example is subsidising youth employment. They don't consider the effect it may have on other jobs. Subsidies when there aren't any jobs just displace another worker."

Narrow policies are inefficient. Many of the subsidies are channeled into the private sector where they aren't needed. Canada has to provide employment for its population, but the hesitant, vote-mongering spending we've seen in the last decade has protected stock owners. It has not aided the economy.

The government should begin a program of comprehensive economic stimulation, a program of investment. There is no point in walling about inflation, and deficits. Bowing to a 19th century God of laissez-faire capitalism won't do anyone any good.

Youth unemployment will not subside until the Canadian economy begins to grow. The election alternatives don't look very inspiring. Brian Mulroney promises garbage, and Turner offers even more of the same.



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Political parties pump out policies for University-private industry links

by Karen Bastow
and Toby Sanger

"If private enterprise and small business profit from their links with universities, then the problem of youth unemployment will be solved," says Gerry St Germain, Progressive Conservative Youth Critic, and a small businessman himself. Finance Minister Marc Lalonde agrees: "One way to help youth unemployment is to foster better links between private enterprise and academic institutions. The United States has done this for some time."

Quoted in the Conservative Party's statements of Policy and Principle, McGill University Principal David Johnston, concurs, saying, "We are writing a suicide note for our competitive capacities in the 1990s," if we don't work with private enterprise in Research and Development.

With youth unemployment at 20 per cent, all the major parties are trying to capture the youth vote by bringing their answers to campuses across the country.

The most grandiose proposal so far has come from Jim Coutts, Pierre Trudeau's babe in arms. Part of it, the Youth Opportunity Fund, is closely modeled after

Margaret Thatcher's program for dealing with the crisis state of youth unemployment in the United Kingdom.

Lalonde's recent budget has earmarked \$1.5 billion for the new program. Despite the impressive financing, Don McGillivray, business columnist for Southam News, says the proposal offers "first aid to the victims of an economic disaster but (lets) the disaster continue".

Gerry St-Germain thinks the program is a waste of money. "I honestly think that this country is rich enough in potential that such a program is unnecessary."

Susan Bigelow, assistant to NDP MP Pauline Jewett, points out the program includes only \$260 million in new funds, the rest is booty from raids of other less fortunate youth employment programs. "What the government gives with one hand, it takes away with the other," she says.

More than this amount has been snatched from youth through cutbacks of grants and loans to post-secondary education programs.

"The cost of creating a new far has come from Jim Coutts, Pierre Trudeau's babe in arms. Part of it, the Youth Opportunity youth job programs," says Bigelow.

Only the government believes there's lots of jobs

by Danny McCabe

Students better be prepared for another lean year. 1984 is not going to be an improvement over 1983 in terms of summer job employment, according to most employers except for the government of Canada.

When asked whether the economic recovery would have concrete benefits for students looking for summer work, Faye Wakeling, director of St. Columbia House's Working Out job search programme, stated, "recovery? I don't see it yet."

Wakeling accused the provincial government's Jeunesse Volunteer programme of being "a very dangerous device for creating cheap labour. The government pays young people on welfare four hundred dollars a month for a full forty hour week in a factory. It's just job juggling, it cuts into student employment and replaces present workers with a cheaper labour force."

But, Marcel Lamoureux, director of McGill's Canada Employment Centre, feels that there will be an improvement over last year. "Some employers who have not been on campus for the three years are beginning to show up, looking

for summer employees. However, things won't be as great as they used to be four, five years ago," Lamoureux added.

Lamoureux admitted it was difficult to ascertain the benefits of federal programmes such as Career Access, which are designed to give students summer experience in jobs related to their field of study, because, "We're not sure how much money we will be getting for the programmes yet, he said."

Lamoureux said the best bet for job searching students is in the services occupations. "Stores and restaurants are among the most active hirers for the summer," he added.

Lamoureux believes the outlook is best for engineers "for whom there are more career oriented jobs available in their general field."

Mrs. Couture, public relations spokesperson for Eaton's, said the company would be hiring in May and June. While she urged summer job seekers to fill in applications now, she cautioned "there are not many jobs available, I don't think there will be an increase over last year."

Ogilvy's personnel director, Mrs. Legris, said only twenty-five to thirty positions would be available in the summer. "It used to be in the

hundreds," she said.

Of the 25 to 30 jobs, the vast majority will be given to students who have previous experience with the company, leaving "maybe four or five new jobs." Legris cited technological improvements as one reason why Ogilvy's isn't hiring many summer workers.

The ailing economy is the major reason given by a Cantor's official as to why the bakery chain does not plan to hire any students this summer. "Things are slow and we don't need anybody extra," he said.

The Working Out project will begin its summer programme in April and May, according to Wakeling. She advises students to prepare resumes and to get ready to actively pursue jobs. "Relying on the Gazette classified section isn't good enough anymore. Employers are not going to look for you, you have to go out and find them."

Lamoureux counsels job-hunters to be on the look out for special Canadian Employment Centres for students which will open in late April throughout Montréal. But he adds, "Personal contacts are still probably the best way to get work."

The Laxer Report: superficial slam

by Toby Sanger

The most extensive national media coverage Canada's 'third party', has had in the past year has been over a stinging report on its economic policy by the party's recently resigned research director, James Laxer.

Laxer writes, "the NDP's analysis of economic and social evolution remains locked in the 1950's (sic) and 1960's where it had its origins. It is now so seriously out of keeping with the reality of the 1980's that it has become a serious impediment — a barrier to appropriate action rather than a guide to it."

The Laxer report hasn't yet been rebutted by the NDP. This silence on the left has created the impression the NDP can't answer to Laxer's criticisms and proposals.

In reality it is Laxer's criticisms which are indefensible.

Laxer slams the NDP for peddling the Keynesian demand-management policies of social democracy and courting the labour movement. The new international division of labour and a stagflationary economy, renders these policies out-of-date, Laxer claims.

According to Laxer, government deficit financing in an open economy such as Canada's is untenable when other countries are not practicing the same policies. It creates a domestic inflation, and a higher inflation through increasing imports. The falling dollar and ris-

ing interest rates spin into a continuing inflationary spiral, he explains.

Laxer's answer to these economic and social woes is convincing and simple.

Presenting the familiar "dependency" argument, Laxer argues domestic control of our industries is a prerequisite to the rebuilding of Canada's key industries, which must take place if Canada is to become internationally competitive.

This rebuilding "can only be undertaken if there is a change in the way Canadians think about themselves and their economy," according to Laxer.

Part of this national change of consciousness will have to be an unlearning of the accepted "truth ... that there is necessarily an antagonism between government and the private sector in the running of the economy."

Another element of the national lobotomy which Laxer advocates is "the labour movement (having) to abandon its historical reliance on the adversarial system." because "Canada is too small and too far behind in the competitive battle of the late 20th century to allow itself the luxury of ideological purity — either left-wing or right-wing."

To make up for the short fall of foreign investment which a nationalization program might cause, Laxer proposes to establish a National Rebuilding Fund to soak up excessive savings. The proceeds

would be invested in new and existing Canadian companies, especially those in so-called "winner" industries — high-tech micro-electronics, communication, machinery and steel industries.

"The time has come for Canadian social democrats to put the issue of rebuilding the Canadian economy first so the human ends we all share can be achieved."

Laxer is, in effect, calling for the labour movement and the left in Canada to join hands in national unity with the government and the business community.

Laxer's critique of Keynesianism is superficial and misdirected, according to McGill professor of economics, Jack Weldon. He ignores the fact "a strong interventionist government prepared to control investment is the key recommendation in Keynes' General Theory."

According to Weldon, "The corporatist solution (which Laxer proposes) is antithetical to the social democratic tradition for the reason that it is antithetical to individualism."

Weldon sees the primary objectives of social democracy as full employment and maintenance of a high "social wage." Both entail much intervention by the state. Workers would be less resistant to technological change if they were assured jobs.

Mel Watkins, a professor of economics at the University of Toronto and a former colleague of



Laxer says, high wages actually stimulate productivity growth by increasing consumption, and by motivating labour. Watkins criticises Laxer for making a distinction between demand and supply side economics.

Laxer's claim "Canadians export and import a much higher propor-

tion of their GNP than citizens in any other major industrialized country" is false unless we classify Sweden and many other major industrialized countries — which have successfully carried out the very policies Laxer claims are out of date — as underdeveloped.

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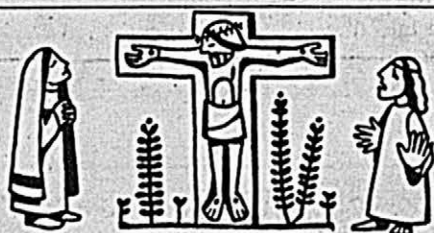
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	Meditation at Newman Chapel	12:00 Noon
	Evening Prayer & Communion Service	5:15 PM
Tues. " 17	Morning Prayer	9:15-9:50 AM
	Midday Prayer	12:00 Noon
	Mass — Newman Chapel	5:15 PM
Wed. " 18	Morning Prayer	9:15-9:50 AM
	Mass — Newman Chapel	12:00 Noon
	Vespers	5:15 PM
	Chris Mass at Cathedral	
	Meet at Newman	7:15 PM

HOLY THURSDAY

April 19	Mass of the Lord's Supper (Washing of feet)	8:00 PM
	Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament and all night vigil	9:30 PM

GOOD FRIDAY

April 20	Morning Prayer	6:00 AM
	Breakfast	6:30 AM
	Midday Prayer	12:00 Noon
	Films & Presentations reflecting on	12:30 Noon
The Three Hours	The Passion	
	Stations of the Cross	2:00 PM
	Celebration of Passion "Poor Supper"	3:00 PM
	A meal in solidarity with the poor	6:30 PM
	Tenebrae	
	(a Scripture & Light Service)	8:00 PM
	Prayer Vigil by the Cross	9:00 PM on...

HOLY SATURDAY

April 21	Decorating House for Vigil	8:00 PM
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April 22	EASTER MASS	11:00 AM
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Graduation announcements

University-level graduation announcements are now being accepted for a special feature appearing in The Gazette on Saturday, June 2.

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The Gazette

For more information, call 282-2732 or 282-2726
between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday to Friday.

Bill C-9 will remove privacy

by Albert Nerenberg

KGB, eat your heart out. Soon Canada will legislate its own civilian secret police force. In no other Western country does the government allow secret police the power and immunity that will come with the passage of Canada's Bill C-9.

C-9, which will create Canada's Civilian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS), is in its third and final reading before the House of Commons vote in which it is expected to become law.

Under the authority of its director, the CSIS will investigate the need for, and carry out surveillance relating to the "national security of Canada." The personnel of the new service will be transferred primarily from the current ranks of the RCMP Secret Service.



Thomas D'Arcy Finn is the high-ranking bureaucrat heading the task force designing the CSIS. He will probably be its first director. Finn, together with his mentor, Michael Pitfield, formerly Canada's most powerful civil servant, sat on the committee which drafted Bill C-157. When C-157 caused a public uproar, the Bill was withdrawn and sent to a Senate committee to be re-written. Strangely enough, both Finn and Pitfield appeared on the committee (Pitfield as chair), despite the protests of several Senators. The result is a far subtler bill which is no less dangerous.

However, other civilians, appointed by the director, will be used when necessary.

Among the members of the service, will be "super-numeraries" (special extra agents), and genuine civil informers, recruited by the commissioner of the RCMP. The service's general orientation is dictated by the Solicitor General, who only receives summary reports about their activities from the Service itself.

Secrets of the Secret Service

One of the best guarded secrets in Canada will be the activities of the Secret Service. According to article 18, information leaks from any current or former members of the Service are punishable by 5 years imprisonment. Anyone who reveals the identity of Secret Service officer can face identical punishment. The Freedom of Information Act and the Official Secrets Act have been altered in order to make any reference to the contents or even the existence of investigations or reports concerning the CSIS illegal.

The new Service will, however, be able to reveal to other government institutions or foreign states or any foreign police force (article 17) information it has gathered in its investigations of individuals.

Solicitor General, Robert Kaplan, says that the RCMP already cooperates with numerous foreign agencies, many are not even recognised by their own governments. The CSIS will have a legitimate mandate to make the same connections.

A disturbing silence

There is something about the Canadian press which should make Canadians uncomfortable. No newspaper, with the single exception of the Globe and Mail, has written anything about the security legislation since it became Bill C-9. The Montreal Gazette published a front page story in January when the original Bill C-157 was re-introduced as Bill C-9, which clearly stated that the Bill had been completely re-written and was no longer dangerous.

A look at the actual Bill will prove the coverage is far from objective journalism and the truth. And why the silence? There doesn't seem to be any answer except what is happening in the commercial press is the same Cold War fatalism espoused by so many politicians.

In the case of Bill C-9 this might explain the lack of uproar. But how does the Canadian government explain why it has plans for a secret police with an amount of freedom, secrecy and power that the FBI could never equal.

How does it explain that, much of its carefully re-written legislation would seem to make the burgeoning Canadian peace movement the prime target for surveillance.

This new force of truly faceless bureaucrats will work independently. Despite the government's claims to the contrary, the CSIS will be less accountable than the RCMP. One thing which is written right into the Bill is that citizens have no real recourse against the actions of the CSIS.

Their procedure is secret. You can't take them to court. They can break the law and you can't.

Albert Nerenberg

The Service's main purpose is to "collect, analyse and retain information and intelligence." The CSIS will collect evidence on individuals, and hand it over to the RCMP to make the arrests.

In principle, the Service must operate on the basis of definitions provided in the Bill. These definitions are so vague as to make a startling wide spectrum of people instant suspects. The proposed Service decides for itself who constitutes a threat to National Security.

a) The concept of "interests of Canada" is left unspecified and is open to various kinds of interpretations. Are these interests, economic, military, intellectual, musical?

b) The Service will have enormous discretionary power to measure, evaluate and censor foreign "influences" that it believes threaten these (undefined) "interests of

21(3) Notwithstanding any other law but subject to the *Statistics Act*, where the judge to whom an application under subsection (1) is made is satisfied of the matters referred to in paragraphs (2)(a) and (b) set out in the affidavit accompanying the application, the judge may issue a warrant authorizing the persons to whom it is directed to intercept any communication or obtain any information, record, document or thing and, for that purpose,

Investigation

gathering of general information and intelligence.

As required, the CSIS has the same general powers concerning techniques of surveillance and the interception of communications that the Criminal Code grants peace officers

- (a) to enter any place or open or obtain access to any thing;
- (b) to search for, remove or return, or examine, take extracts from or make copies of or record in any other manner the information, record, document or thing; or
- (c) to install, maintain or remove any thing.

Notwithstanding

"Notwithstanding any other law" means that this subsection overrides all existing Canadian laws except for the *Statistics Act*. This section gives the CSIS free access to all government files and documents, all medical records, all lawyer's records including confidential clients' files, all banking records, all residences, all cars, all safety deposit boxes, ect.

'National Security'

"threats to the security of Canada" means

(a) espionage or sabotage that is against Canada or is detrimental to the interests of Canada or activities directed toward or in support of such espionage or sabotage;

(b) foreign influenced activities within or relating to Canada that are detrimental to the interests of Canada and are

clandestine or deceptive or involve a threat to any person;

(c) activities within or relating to Canada directed toward or in support of the threat or use of acts of violence against persons or property for the purpose of achieving a political objective within Canada or a foreign state, and

(d) activities directed toward undermining by covert unlawful acts, or directed toward or intended ultimately to lead to the destruction or overthrow by violence of, the constitutionally established system of government in Canada,

Canada." As well, what is considered "clandestine or deceptive" depends on the Service's interpretation. This definition could equally apply to any informal gathering — a dinner party or a public demonstration.

c) Few activities in support of foreign liberation movements could escape such a broad definition. Groups under this category easily include Canadian organisations which support rebels in El Salvador, the African National Congress, and quite possibly anybody holding an Israeli bonds fund-raising bake sale.

d) A careful reading of this reveals that anyone can be targeted by the Service for "undermining the constitutionally established system" of government in Canada without having committed or made plans to commit any act of violence against it.



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10:00 AM — 3:00 PM

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- BURNSIDE HALL
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- UNION BUILDING



DAVID C.I. STEVENSON
CHIEF RETURNING OFFICER

Hicks' happy junta ruled McGill 83-84

by Jenny Beeman

Calling the McGill Students' Council a representative, political organisation is farcical.

This year has seen the most complete move to an executive committee autocracy than any previous year.

Constitutionally, the Executive Committee, made up of the president, four vice presidents and the Executive Director, non-voting, has "the authority to exercise all the powers held by the Students' Council between regular meetings," with the exceptions of amending the Constitution or hiring and firing the Executive Director.

So except for two hours every two weeks the Executive Committee makes all decisions for the Students' Society.

Moreover, Executive Committee meetings are closed and the minutes are confidential.

According to Vice President, University Affairs, Steven Matthews, "When we say a decision was made in the Executive Committee — that's a misnomer. They were decisions taken by one or a few executives in the name of the committee."

"It was essentially Bruce initiating a lot of different proposals, sometimes through the Executive Committee, sometimes presidents' reports or on his own."

President Bruce Hicks defended the power of the Executive Committee saying, "In a given year when you have a weak council, you have a strong president; when you have a weak president, you have a strong council."

"I'd say what happened this year is you had a president, who knew how council worked because he had basically run it last year, making decisions when Council was not comfortable in what they should have

been doing."

As far as issues dealt with by the Council, the year's biggest accomplishment was bringing the debt to the university under control. However, the Council's existence was irrelevant to this: it simply rubberstamped the budget proposals in September. There was no serious discussion about the priorities that had been chosen to be cut and the impacts of the methods they chose.

Clubs were most affected by the budget cuts, especially by the new fee for rooms in the Union Building and the cutback in Union Building hours.

Club Representative to Council, Marcy Vigoda, explained, "You (the clubs) have to



put your attention to raising money, rather than achieving your goals you set out to."

At the same time, business operations were expanded, although they involved a capital investment and several areas chronically lose money.

Hicks maintains, "Our role is a service

organisation. The clubs do fine. (When they were started) they were just an expensive luxury and that's what they should always be."

Club Representative to Council, Marcy Vigoda, explained, "You (the clubs) have to put your attention to raising money, rather than achieving your goals you set out to."

The substantial accomplishments made by students were achieved outside of Council in the University Senate.

The Senate is the body made up of administration, professors and students which formulates university policy to be presented to the Board of Governors for ratification. Most issues in the Senate take at least two years from introduction, through Senate committees, then adoption to become policy.

The study break was adopted this year for next year's winter semester. The break will be during the week of February 18. The proposal for the break came out of the Senate student caucus.

Students have had input on the sexual harassment policy which is in the process of adoption.

These decisions had nothing to do with Council though they are often cited as accomplishments of Council.

Council was incapable of working on and passing the proposed Constitutional amend-

ments which would have closed loopholes in the present document and includes procedures for Student Initiated Referenda. The amendments were passed "in principle" awaiting Council to examine and pass each section formally.

Many councillors believe people opposed to the constitutional amendments stalled them by not allowing the Council to have quorum. According to Vigoda, "We would start discussing it and Bruce would walk out and we'd lose quorum."

The most common complaint by councillors is lack of information and explanations or help at the beginning of the year as to how Council works and exactly what a councillors role includes.

Arts Representative to Council, Rob French, said, "We really didn't know what our role was in September and no one has cleared it up since."

Confusion and lack of information work to the advantage of an autocratic executive or president who wants to avoid opposition to unilateral decisions.

And so it went at Student's Society, until councillors became fed up and started opposing executive proposals.

Unfortunately by that time it was too late for anything productive to happen in Council.

McGill International: big pretensions, nice intentions

by Leela MadhavaRau

McGill International (MI), from its tiny office in the McDonald-Harrington Building, is trying to involve McGill individuals in a fantastical "programme of international co-operation and development."

MI's mission, initially outlined in a 1978 report, was accepted by McGill Senate and Board of Governors in 1980. The acceptance was conditional: MI must not be a financial burden on the university.

MI's report, McGill International: The First Three Years contains a list of McGill professors who have expressed interest in specific areas of the world.

Of the Biology professors chosen at random from the list, three did not believe they knew enough about the organization to comment. One, Professor Goldstein, said, "I have no criticisms of MI, it is promoting international research at McGill and creating liaisons. It is useful."

He added that he saw his grant from the Royal Bank as "an opportunity to continue my work. It was a profitable venture in the Caribbean and this seemed like a nice way of repaying them."

Walter Hirschfeld, Director of McGill International, says the objective of MI is "to make sure that some of our counterparts in the developing world have access to us

in a variety of ways, as students or in the way we have access to them as professors. In this way we can get to know them and work out problems."

He does not feel formal ties, tying universities in the industrial and developing worlds together on a long term basis, are necessarily efficient. "We have few formal affiliations. We're not sure that a great deal is accomplished through formal channels," said Hirschfeld.

He added that Schumacher's concept, "small is beautiful" is very applicable to his programme.

This is an informal arrangement, department to department. It is a relatively small operation — literally 1, 2, or 3 professors working with similar numbers in the Third World. This is the best way to diffuse information."

The Centre for Developing Area Studies, part of McGill before McGill International, is probably better known on campus as a haven for Third World analysis, in terms of both resources and series of outside speakers.

"We didn't displace attachments, we simply added to them," said Hirschfeld.

He explained, "CDAS exists to study the process and to examine and reexamine all the time. They are the theoreticians of international development. We are effectively the doers of what we think of

as important projects. Actually we accelerate the progress of cooperation working with small numbers in the Third World."

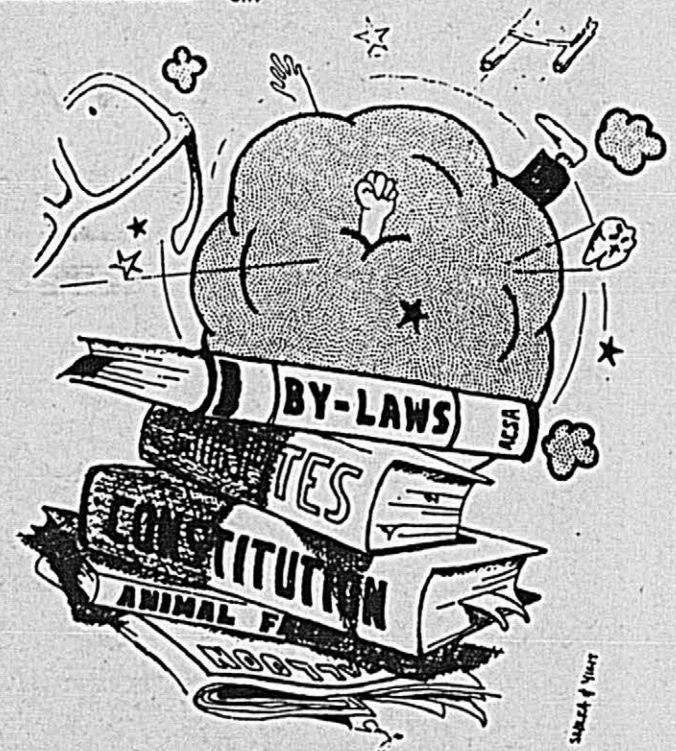
Hirschfeld feels overall the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) is fairly good. "There has been some problems, misunderstandings arise very easily. They give grants which do not always work or are not up to the task. But maybe these programmes were unrealistic to begin with. Our job is to point out the particular failings."

The results are by the dollar and can not necessarily be held against CIDA."

"We have had a small number of relations with development projects in agriculture, hydrology, the desalinification of water in Kenya. We have excellent relations with the main hospital in Nairobi."

On the widely disputed Green Revolution, Hirschfeld said, "It was at first accepted with a great deal of enthusiasm, critiques have evolved since. We're aware of differences, of finding the right formula. There may not be a single formula. We're doing the best we can."

Most of MI's programmes are in those "developing countries" now entering semi-industrialized status, such as Saudi Arabia, China. Few countries commonly regarded as Third World per se are mentioned.



Canadian aid, like most other types of assistance to the Third World, should be unnecessary. McGill International would then be entitled to work wholly as a form of co-operative academic exchange, i.e. dissemination of information.

However, the industrialised world is responsible for underdeveloping the Third World and should shape its recompense in a manner which will bring some equitable distribution of Third World country's resources.

Last month CIDA announced a \$1.5 billion Aid-Trade Fund. The director of the North South Institute, a comparable albeit somewhat more critical organization, said, "The Government will now accept the use of aid to subsidize Canadian exports and promote our political interests in Third World countries."

CIDA's attempts to enhance the effects of the "Green Revolution" in East Africa virtually destroyed the food production of several countries, notably Somalia.

While the continuation of research projects is obviously of vital importance to this university, the origin of the money must be taken into account.

McGill International is by no means the world wide organization it would appear. Its distribution of practical knowledge is obviously limited to choice or prime areas. Saudi Arabia is well on its way to becoming a First World nation, the main hospital in Nairobi is not likely to be in dire need of assistance.

The MI report states clearly, "When academic exchanges are arranged — initiated and sometimes under the continuous purview of MI — it is possible in relation to certain countries to recover overhead costs. Again MI would require a good portion of such funds."

Such a remark is in direct opposition to the altruism which these groups usually express. It is at least an honest comment on the state of Third World "aid".

Leela MadhavaRau



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Rape trials assault victim

by Suzy Goldenberg

When a Massachusetts judge recently convicted four men of rape, he inadvertently handed down a fifth sentence to the victim. Exile.

The New Bedford court hearings were shocking not only because of the brutality of the assault, but because of the violent community response to the victim.

Six men were accused of raping a 22 year old woman in a neighbourhood bar in March 1983. Three others, "non-participants,"

remained in the tavern.

When the case came before the courts last month, 4,000 marched in nearby Fall River to protest the arrests. 10,000 trooped through the victim's hometown, accusing her of threatening the community. They said she had increased anti-Portuguese sentiment in the area.

Although protesters went so far as to accuse the victim of prejudice, they neglected to mention that she, the prosecuting attorney, and the jury were also Americans of Portuguese descent.

"I think it's really strange that the community rallied around the men rather than the victim," says lawyer Suzanne Boivin, a member of Women and the Law.

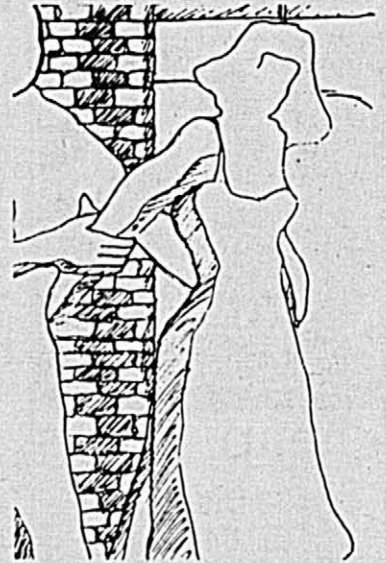
Admittedly, the media should be indicted for helping to ostracize the woman from the community. Early reporting on the case contained gross distortions in fact. Revealing the victim's identity in a national television broadcast (The TODAY show) was intrusive and irresponsible.

A similar incident in a New

Jersey bar this February was hushed up to prevent just such an explosive situation. Although this prevented press attack, such methods do little to remove the shame of the crime for the victim. Trying an assault case amidst silence, pushes the victim into keeping the crime a secret. It discourages women from testifying, ensuring that conviction rates stay low, and sentencing remains lenient.

Recent Canadian court cases in-

please turn to page 16



continued from page 4

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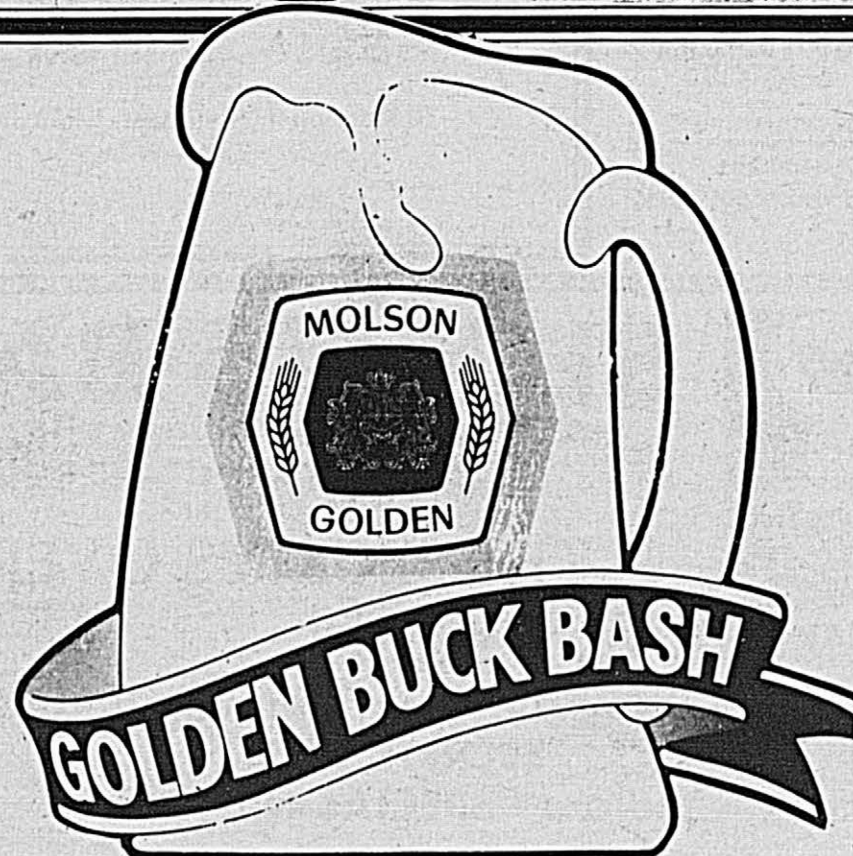
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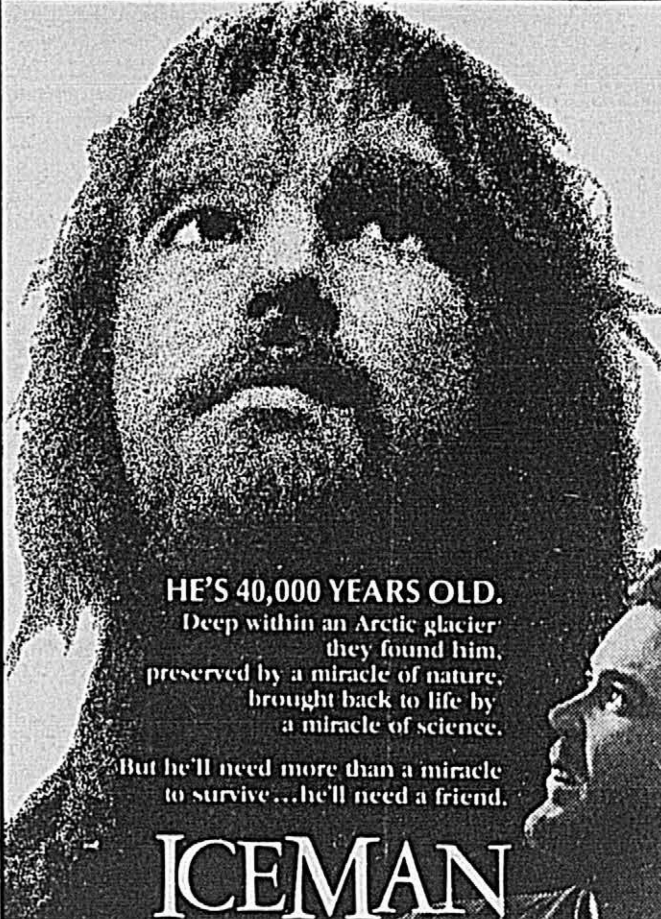
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the Supplement

Critical Kultcha Listings Critical Kultcha Listings Critical Kultcha

by Brendan Kelly
POP:

Reggae Ska Evening: Local talent, especially artists who refuse to follow the easy route (i.e. bar bands who play jukebox covers), should be supported. Of course, the shit should be weeded out from the stuff worth non-tax-deductible donations. Pop music life in this city has always been pretty dismal — not 'cause the talent wasn't there but 'cause the support was missing. It was always a question of micro-economics — something to do with insufficient markets to support the production costs.

So go see local ska-reggae practioners Top Ranking, New Horizons and transplanted from Winnipeg fast rockers the Dub Rifles. It's really cheap (\$3.98) and is a good chance to catch up on Jamaican-influenced local music.

At the Hall Bldg. (1455 deMaisonneuve W) cafeteria (7th floor), on Saturday night.

Lorne Ranger and Go: It's a pajama party to celebrate the return of an early Montréal punk musician. There will also be new music videos. (New music refers perhaps to music made since the birth of industrialization or does it only refer to post-industrial noise? The dilemmas of categorisation. In passing, POP refers to popular music and not top 40 fluff exclusively.)

At Reggie's Pub in the Hall Bldg. On Thursday, April 12 at 20:00. \$3.

Le Steppe: This new club bills itself as "the only venue for new and undiscovered bands" which is not true (what about Concordia, Cargo and S.O.S.). On April 5, 6, and 7, At First Glance are playing.

On April 12, 13 and 14, The Rediscover Your Mind Tour continues with the Terminal Sunglasses.

Deja Voodoo are giving a special Easter weekend performance. On April 19, 20, and 21.

The following weekend, April 26, 27, and 28, the band mainly responsible for *Sugar Diet*, the American Devices are playing.

5175 Parc Ave. Admission to all shows \$2 and \$3. Bands wishing to jump aboard call: 270-7641.

Liquid Liquid: International alternative pop should be supported also (revolutions know no national borders and all that stuff). Going to these concerts helps local off-the-mainstream promoters too — in this case, les Productions Goliath.

I don't much about this New York new wave/funky band except that Grand Master Flash ripped off one of their songs for the great *White Lines*.

At the chic cabaret les Foulaines Electriques (97 Ste. Catherine E). April 20, 21. \$10. On sale at the club and at Dutchy's. Reservations: 845-5484.

PRINT:

Megatoons: Sub-titled *Cartoonists Against Nuclear War*, this collection of political cartoons from more than thirty of Canada's top cartoonists is edited by Montréal cartoonist David Rosen. Rosen collaborated with Nicholas Stahl on *Best Canadian Political Cartoons 1983*.

The charge has been laid that these listings are confined to pc (politically correct) events which is almost as unfair as saying they're limited to PC (Progressive Conservative) happenings. The first three listings refute this kutchalr slander.

But it is true that culture for a "good" cause is highly recommended around here. "Good" of course representing my highly subjective, partisan opinion. Art about politics and art for political goals (in this case, all the book royalties will be going to Operation Dismantle, a national peace organisation) get high marks.

Eden Press is publishing the book today. \$7.95.

FILM:

Last Tango in Paris: The combined talents of Italian director Bernardo Bertolucci and pre-Superman Marlon Brando is almost guaranteed to be interesting. With *Last Tango*, the result was one of the most important films of the early 70's.

Much of the dialogue was improvised and reflected Brando's influence as much as Bertolucci's. Brando plays a near-suicidal, middle-aged American who gets involved in an intense affair with Maria Schneider. At the time, it was a breakthrough film in terms of sexual cinema.

It is still useful to give promos to established dinosaurs like this if only to prove that *the Supplement* dips into the mainstream sometimes. Kultchral elitism is as dangerous as Macleansy blubbery. A work like *Last Tango* is also, in many ways, a radical film and it's more relevant to plug it than to promote some awful film by, say, a student filmmaker from here. Anything good gets a plug.

At Cinema V (5560 Sherbrooke W). Tonight at 21:30. \$2.50.

THEATRE:

The No More of Everything Show: A must-see, not to be missed performance by the World Imperialist Theatre Troupe. The preview was shown to a select Japanese audience in the summer of 1945 and was a burning sensation. Since then, there have been repertory performances in the West Pacific Ocean, several deserts in the United States, and it has been performed underground in the Soviet Union. Guaranteed to change your life.

Showing in most major cities of the world in the near future. A reliable source told us that Montréal will certainly be a stop on the troupe's first world tour. Free admission.

Who said we didn't have a sense of humour (and a fairly sick one for that matter).

...sexual assault trials

continued from page 13

dictate that women here are also running bigger risks — from the legal system — should they decide to bring charges against a rapist.

In December 1983, an Ottawa woman was sentenced to seven days in jail for refusal to testify against two men who raped her. Fear of retaliation had prompted

testify in a sexual assault case.

Boivin strongly disagrees with the judge's sentence for contempt of court. "No one person should have to bear the burden of society," she says.

She points out even at the municipal court level, people routinely fail to appear for a trial.

applaud his method of extracting evidence from a witness.

Ontario Attorney General Roy McMurty responded to criticism of the judge's decision by saying that the victim never received any direct threats.

"In the end, it became apparent that nothing could be offered to her

Ontario Attorney General, Roy McMurty, on the sentencing of a Ottawa woman for 7 days in jail for refusing to testify against the two men who raped her:

"In the end, it became apparent that nothing could be offered to her in way of protection that would satisfy her."

her to ask for police protection for her mother, her sister, and herself. When this was denied, she refused to stand witness.

That same day a 19 year old student in Montréal didn't show up to

"You never get a warrant issued for the complainant."

On the other hand, there is pressure to institute a higher conviction rate. Although the judge's concern is appreciated, it is hard to

by way of protection that would satisfy her," he said.

Yet the demands are not unreasonable, given the way women who go through the court process are treated.

LETTERS

"Brown-bagger" confesses

To the Daily

I have been caught out by Professor Gopnik (President, McGill Association of University Teachers). I am indeed disaffected. It is hard for me to accept that anyone who is not either a careerist, sycophant or ostrich would not be disaffected by the nature and behaviour of the present McGill leadership. I do take my lunch (and my two daily snacks) from a bag (plastic not brown). Not only do I prefer the company of fellow "brown-baggers" but given that I have not received a significant salary increase in a number of years, it is the financially prudent way to behave. Finally, while it is true I represent no one but myself, the person I represent has been at McGill for twenty years. He also feels his opinions are no less valid because they do not carry the supposed endorsement of an organization.

Perhaps, even though I do not belong to his staff association, Professor Gopnik will consider some of my concerns and proposals:

1. If there are staff members who do not have the financial means to belong to the Faculty Club perhaps instead of taking away a possible salary increase from "brown-baggers" MAUT can establish a suitable charity or alternatively set fees based on a means test.
2. What is the significance of his "simple" economic observation that \$250 is equal to \$500 if it is not meant to imply that subsidizing the Faculty Club is a tax free benefit i.e. a way to avoid (evade) taxes?
3. Has Professor Gopnik obtained the opinion of the tax department about the tax status of the proposed subsidy?
4. What is the benefit to those who prefer not joining the Faculty Club in obtaining 100 per cent of nothing rather than 50 per cent of a salary increase?
5. Why did the staff at Concordia receive a sizable contract settlement while MAUT "negotiated" a perquisite for those who choose to drink and eat in a mausoleum?

Allen Fanichel
Associate Professor

To the Daily:

I could not agree more with the editorial on the Canadian seal hunt!

The Madison Avenue packaged campaign complete with Hollywood sensationalism starring such inforgettables as Brigitte Bardot et alia has succeeded in curtailing the annual seal hunt off the east coast of Newfoundland.

I wonder if Greenpeace devotes as much

time and effort and let's not forget MONEY to such worthy causes as saving the geese. Do they know that in France geese are force fed with a funnel rammed down their throat to make their livers abnormally large so as to produce paté de foie gras to satisfy the gourmet's palate. One could hardly say that if Frenchmen and women were forced to do without this "delicacy" they would be hard-pressed. Annoyed yes but hard-pressed no.

The point I am trying to make is that the Greenpeace organization is causing much hardship for the fishermen of Newfoundland, hardship that they really need not endure considering they are already citizens in Canada's poorest province.

The seal hunt is an ecologically controlled harvest. The Harp seals are not an endangered species. There is no waste when the seals are harvested, every part of the carcass is used after it is skinned.

The Greenpeace people are forcing their brand of morality and ecological facts on Canadians and I for one am not very crazy about taking lessons in morality from an American organization, in fact why don't they clean up their own back yard and stay off the ice floes of Newfoundland.

Steven Georges Blanchard
Concordia University U3

The sweethearts of Alpha Delta Phi
To the Daily:

As iniquitous right-wingers, we felt compelled to correct certain errors in your incredibly incisive reporting. We would like to note that those smiling faces gracing your focus on frats issue are not Phi Deltas; they are in fact the brethren of Alpha Delta Phi. While the Phi Deltas may be equally reactionary, their chapter house is located on tacky University Street. Furthermore, we can assure you that the Phi Deltas in no way resemble the brethren of Alpha Delta Phi. In future please correct this awful case of mistaken identity.

It should also be noted that it is not seven "fine bred conservative McGill men" of the Alpha Delta Phi who have or are serving on the ASUS, but twelve.

While we appreciate your article on poor Stanley Winthrop II, the story was positively riddled with inaccuracies. Stanley's bed-wetting condition is the result of the trauma he suffered when his tennis coach caught him on the courts wearing an hopelessly inappropriate pastel Brooks Brothers polo shirt. As his parents had just purchased a simple 26 room summer cottage on Martha's Vineyard, and a ski chalet on the continent they could only afford to send him to a proper camp for two weeks. Any sensible person knows a month is the bare minimum.

The camp Stanley must attend is not Piddle-Kon-Trol at \$400 (how terribly provincial) but Peregrine Grenville's tennis and polo camp at \$4,000. We are not raising funds through beer drinking and name-writing contests (as you suggest) rather we are hoping to raise the requisite amount with

a cognac sipping and latin epigram competition. Donations to this worthy cause will be accepted by the undersigned.

Finally in your Muffy and Buck column you suggested that Purple and Green are now the acceptable colours. Horrible Dictu/cf1 We blackballed a pledge for wearing such an obnoxious and déclassé combination! o n / !

Yours,

Chuck Stevenson, Esq.,
Biff Mikula III
Skip Dotsikas II

Only one in ten rapes are reported. In 1982, there were 2,528 rapes reported which translates into roughly 22,000 sexual assaults. The failure to report the crime indicates fear.

According to a 1982 Canadian Advisory Council on the Status of Women report, fewer women are willing to go to the police to lay charges against a rapist than before.

"The police investigation of the crime has been described as the most harrowing aspect of the experience," cautions the report.

Women also reported negative attitudes among doctors at sexual assault centres of hospitals. Last summer, a physician in Alberta refused to examine and gather evidence for a victim of assault.

Hospital personnel and police who see the victim immediately after the attack have a habit of setting their own categories to judge the legitimacy of a complaint, continues the report.

The trauma of a rape is different from other life crises — the kind that are acceptable to talk about.

For rape victims, reactions are often not sympathetic: they are censorious.

Even if the victim does choose to undergo the court ordeal, chances are slim she'll see the charge result in a conviction. A 1971 report shows the average conviction rate for all sexual offenses at 51.2 per cent of those cases brought to court. The general conviction rate was 86 per cent.

Current penalties for convicted rapists average 2-4 years.

In January 1983, the House of Commons passed Bill C-153 which redefined rape as sexual assault and set out harsher penalties for the crime.

Denise Côté a counsellor and member of the Le mouvement contre le viol collectif, believes the Ottawa case and others show the weaknesses of the laws. In her opinion, "the laws don't change anything, if their interpretation doesn't change."

The recent cases in the U.S. and Canada suggest, at least on the part of the public, this interpretation hasn't changed.



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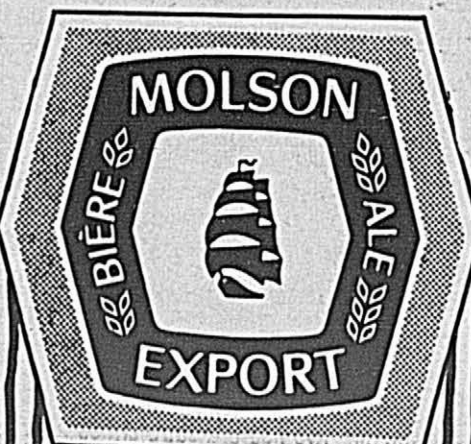
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"I know I'm an institution but why'd they name a building after me?"

by Robert Costain

For most people at McGill the name Leacock is associated with a nine storey monstrosity that blocks the view of Mount Royal from the lower campus. There is a tendency to forget that Leacock was the name of one of McGill's most distinguished and well-known professors.

Even for those familiar with the famous humourist and political economy professor, Stephen Leacock is still a distant, almost legendary name that bears little connection with the McGill of today.

What knowledge we have of Leacock is through his own writings. There is little published material that tells us about what Leacock's contemporaries thought of him, and what is printed about him tends to play up to the semi-deified, legendary image.

Allan Anderson is a former McGill Daily news editor who has used oral history to convey how Leacock was perceived by his friends and colleagues, both at McGill and in his home town of Orillia, Ontario, in the biography, *Remembering Leacock*.

Anderson, a student of Leacock's at McGill during the late 1930's, knew the man after he had already established himself as an institution at the university.

In a conversation with the Supplement, Anderson dispelled any misconceptions about *Leacock-worship*. "It wasn't a question of students revering him. It was like a family," he said.

According to Anderson, Leacock was a devoted teacher who did not underestimate his students' intelligence. This feeling runs consistently through accounts by former McGill students whose reminiscences make up much of *Remembering Leacock*.

The fact that the book is not written as a straight biographical narrative has created some controversy, commented Anderson.

"Academic historians flatly refuse to recognize oral history. They say that nostalgia has a bad memory. But people remember very clearly what they want to remember," said Anderson.

This, for Anderson, is one of the charms of oral history. Everyone who witnesses an event will describe it in a different way because they all will have seen it differently.

"Life isn't carved in stone the way the academics want it to be. It is not all from documentary sources and archives," said Anderson dismissing academic criticisms of oral history.

Few Canadian oral history writers, with the exception of Anderson and Barry Broadfoot, have gained any kind of recognition. Anderson's first oral history, *Remembering the Farm*, sold 40,000 copies and still sells about 4,000 copies a year.

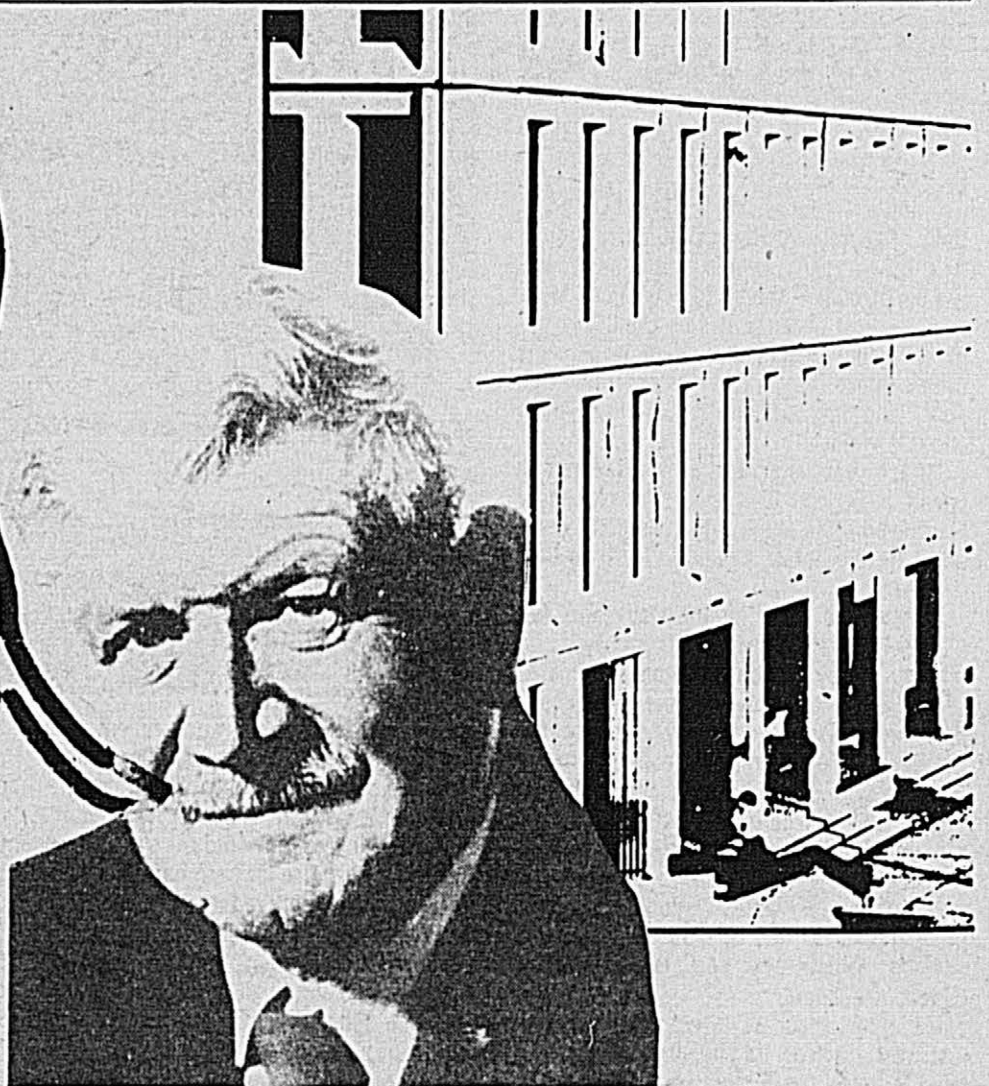
Anderson says that the idea to do an oral history came to him naturally as a result of doing radio documentaries for the CBC. He would use a standard ratio of 12 minutes of recorded interview to one minute of narration for his shows. This evolved naturally into the format he used for the Leacock book.

The narrative of *Remembering Leacock* is minimal. Its structure is a series of anecdotes about Leacock, quoted *verbatim*. It is, to quote Anderson, a look at Leacock from "all different angles."

The information for the book was compiled by taping interviews with approximately 75 of Leacock's surviving friends, relatives, and colleagues. At first, said Anderson, it involved considerable research and work, but gradually it grew easier to track people down as one person would lead him to his next interview subject.

To get the most out of the book, one must read it all the way through. Unfortunately, because of its format, it is doubtful that everyone will do this. Most of the anecdotes are between 50 and 100 words long, and there are generally several to a page. The temptation, upon flipping through the book, is to read selected anecdotes rather than the whole book.

But the book is grouped into chapters and many of the anecdotes fall flat when read out of the context. This is a shame, for one gets a good feel, not just for Leacock, but for the atmosphere of McGill during the early twentieth century, if one reads the book all the way through.



Stephen Leacock: nostalgia engraved in stone

Remembering Leacock's main charm is also its main fault. As Anderson himself points out, people tend to remember best what they want to remember. Any negative aspects of Leacock are lost beneath affectionate reminiscences.

In person, Anderson volunteered that Leacock was a "Neanderthal as an economist." Though an excellent humourist and well-respected political scientist,

Leacock's economic prowess was questionable, but little mention of this is made in the book.

Anderson also suggested that Leacock had sexist and anti-Semitic tendencies, but said that Leacock was "a man of his time," and that "individually, a Jew in one of Leacock's classes was treated with the same respect as any WASP." Still, little or no mention of this is made in the book's anecdotal accounts. The only negative comment made about Leacock is made by the son of a professor who, according to Anderson, was professionally jealous of Leacock's fame and accomplishments.

It is possibly true that Leacock's positive attributes outweigh his negative ones, but in an oral history it is difficult to get a balanced perspective. This does not mean that Anderson should have done a standard narrative biography. The concept of oral history is a valid one. But he should have been more critical of his sources, questioning them for somewhat less gushing, sentimental material.

To its credit, the book never pretends to be a critical history, and if one views it in this vein, it is very good. For this reason, it is perfect for those who cherish past glories, and would like to remember things the way they were. The book demonstrates that memories of the past often become more perfect than they actually are.

Allan Anderson himself is a charming man, rich in anecdotes about his days at McGill and his work at *The McGill Daily*; he seems very willing to share these memories. Perhaps he should do an oral history of McGill in general, and be somewhat more critical in his approach.

Remembering Leacock is a good, but not great oral biography which succeeds in both charming the reader and emphasising the subjectivity of human memory. If one accepts the book for what it is — nostalgic memories of a personal friend and sympathetic professor — and not as a critical biography, then it is a thoroughly enjoyable read.

Cultural cannibalism

Théâtre-Schméâtre

by Robert Costain

Art is a reflection of experience. Conventional art forces us to conform our creative expression to societal norms.

Our education, socialization, and experience teach us to defend ourselves against our spontaneous reactions. Most art, especially commercially oriented art, is particularly controlled in this way. The artist is just a process in the assembly-line production of entertainment.

Drama is no exception to this. In many plays, actors read lines that have been carefully written by a playwright whose own expression is equally conditioned and rehearsed. Most plays are thoroughly contrived, months having been spent in their careful creation before they are unleashed in tiny morsels.

As a result, theatre has become, and will continue to be, self-indulgent and voyeuristic. Theatre is audiences consuming the carefully constructed passions, sexual frenzies, and humiliations of others like food.

The actors are warped by the belief that out of every pore of their bodies issues a gift of sensation to a willing audience.

The results are fashionable buffets of cultural cannibalism. How many times have we heard theatre critics refer to a play as a "sumptuous feast of entertainment," or a

"tasty treat?" Or actors' performances as being "luscious," "sensual," or "a real slice of life?"

Théâtre Schméâtre, a Montréal improvisational group, is forming with a mandate to offer "an inedible alternative to the cannibalistic emotion-Cuisinart experience that is commercial theatre," according to its statement of principles.

Catherine Bainbridge, one of the organizers of *Théâtre Schméâtre*, says the group hopes to start "theatre sports" in Montréal.

"We are committed to spontaneous, improvisational theatre as a relevant artistic reaction to living in this society," says Bainbridge. "It's the most obvious thing to do."

The group plans to break up into teams of improvisers to compete with each other in such things as satirical representations of everyday relations in society, the Canadian media, and the state of Canadians. Bainbridge believes that theatre sports is theatre which is created for the present in the present.

"It's not some grand, abstracted slow-motion ritual of placing a giant pacifier in the mouths of the audience," explains Bainbridge. People interested in *Théâtre Schméâtre* can contact it through the Montréal Fringe Theatre at 844-6812.

Belles Soeurs is still revolutionary

by Brian Walker

In the late 1960's, Michel Tremblay's *Les Belles-Soeurs* revolutionized Québec drama. It shocked many people, because it was written in joul — the slang of east end Montréal — and because it was politically explicit, telling people that there were some rotten things happening to the Québécois poor, and that something better be done about it — fast.

Fifteen years later, *Les Belles-Soeurs* still packs a wallop. It is still a revolutionary play, even if the political themes don't seem quite as relevant or straightforward as they once were.

Most of the stage for the Nouveau Compagnie Théâtrale's revival of Tremblay's play is taken up by Claude Goyette's enormous, brooding set. A twenty-five foot ramp slopes down from the back of the stage to meet the audience. It represents the roofs of a row of Plateau Mont Royale houses, in the working class east end where Michel Tremblay grew up. Up above, a bright skyline is painted, with Mont Royale in the background and the silhouette of the houses across the street in the foreground. One section of the roof is missing where we see into Germaine Lauzon's kitchen.

Madame Lauzon is in ecstasy. She has just won a million trading stamps, and her head is full of the things she can now buy. She invites all her friends over to help her stick the stamps into their little books.

Tremblay's characters always float in the nether land between total caricature and super realism, and you can never be quite sure which you are seeing. Fifteen women gather around the big formica table in the drab Lauzon kitchen to lick and stick the stamps, and we recognise in them our aunts and neighbours. But everything is taken one degree farther, and creates a surreal effect.

The women are fiercely jealous of Germaine, who has had the break that they all long for. As the night goes on, they start stealing the stamps, stuffing them under their clothes and in their purses as they chatter around the table.

The stamps are Tremblay's symbol for all the cheap illusions that are foisted off on the

poor to keep them quiet and prevent them from trying to change the way things are.

These women are obsessed by contests — bingo, raffles, magazine puzzles — anything that will put some color into their drab lives. But the contests are far from harmless, they make the women ignore the real problems in their lives, and increase the reservoir of failure and frustration that floods them. When they rob Germaine Lauzon they are letting loose some of their hatred against the world. They cannot see that their problems are not their fault, and they direct all their hatred against themselves.

One of Tremblay's greatest talents is his ability to show the effect that communities have upon individuals. The director of this production, André Brassard, has all the women wear long grey smocks that leave only their hands and faces free. This makes them blur together in an impersonal mass, like a Greek chorus. Whenever he wants us to see the individuality of a character, or that she is ostracized from the group, he has her strip off the smock and come to center stage and give a monologue.

Much of the play is taken up with these monologues. A spotlight singles out one woman, the lights on the rest go dim, and she tells us about her life. The stories are all depressing — the women are trapped with uncaring husbands, cruel children, in sexual

frustration, they are poor and uneducated and they can't even communicate with each other. In some of Tremblay's later plays, his characters manage to transcend their environment and grow up. But not here — no one escapes.

In the second half of the play, we discover that one of the women, Angéline Sauvé, has been sneaking out to the bars on Saturday nights. It is her attempt to break free from the suffocating neighbourhood. The women turn on her and condemn her — when she tries to get some sympathy from them, they tell her that she has to make a choice between outside life and her life in the community. Tremblay shows us how mercilessly conservative the community can be — stifling individual freedom.

Yet the morality of the community is soon revealed as a sham when Germaine discovers that most of her stamps are missing. The lights go red, syrupy music fills the theatre, and in a very successful slow motion sequence the women all gang up on Germaine, robbing her of her stamps, her furniture, even her wig. She is left at center stage, crying. Then, in a bitterly sarcastic epilogue, the women all appear up on the roof singing O Canada. Germaine hears them, dries her tears, stands up, and as she starts singing, a cloud of trading stamps rains down upon her. The rewards of being a

good, unrebelling colonial.

Nicole Leblanc plays Germaine Lauzon and brings to the role the same nobility she had in her interpretation of the lead in *A Toi Pour Toujours, Ta Marie-Lou* last year. Hers is the most memorable in an ensemble of fine performances. All the characters in the play are women, and in many ways it can be considered as a pre-feminist drama, showing the way in which women are forced to bear most of the load in poor societies.

For a long time popular opinion had it that it was André Brassard, the director, who made Tremblay so successful — that essentially Tremblay's plays were average but that Brassard's super-charged productions of them made them seem much greater than they really were. I have seen enough second rate Tremblay productions by other directors that still sent shivers down my spine to know that his plays are pretty solid. But Brassard's productions certainly don't hurt.

Brassard has revolutionized Québec *mise en scène* as much as Tremblay has revolutionized the playwrighting.

Les Belles Soeurs well deserved the euphoric standing ovation that it received.

Les Belles Soeurs is playing at the Théâtre Denise Pelletier (4353 East St. Catherine) from now until May 12th. Shows are on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays at 20, 30.

Amateur theatre: from Verdun to Val d'Or

by Brendan Kelly

If you're tired of the predictable fare of the established theatres in town, the Festival Québécois du Théâtre Amateur '84 is a great chance to catch up with the work of many of the non-professional troupes in Québec.

The only English play — in fact, the first English play in the Festival's history — is the *Black Rock Community Group's* production of David Fennario's *Joe Beef*. Directed by the author, this iconoclastic history of Montréal which takes place in Joe Beef's tavern on the port, is of special interest to McGill students for its demythologising of the Anglophone founders of McGill and this city.

"The *Black Rock Community Group* does not believe in landlords, merchants and City Hall bureaucrats, we believe in ourselves. Our town, our traditions, our history and our future. We believe that we must form an alternative to City Hall."

The radical Verdun theatre group's play is on April 21.

La Gang à tout le monde from

Montréal north are presenting a play about racism. It takes place in a Montréal north triplex, in which the Italian landlord lives on the ground floor, a Francophone Québécois family lives above him and a Haitian family is on the third floor.

The play is in three languages. On the same bill is *La Troupe Cité's* interpretation of Samuel Beckett's *Acte sans paroles I* (written with Bernard Arène). This group was formed at l'Université de Montréal in 1981.

On April 20. Plays by troupes from outside the city — from Val d'Or, Québec City and Trois-Rivières will also be presented.

An important aspect of the Festival is the numerous workshops for interested theatre amateurs. There will be 24 workshops, given by Québécois professionals, on different technical aspects of theatre.

Courses in this program of instruction range from 6 to 18 hours (at prices from \$40 to \$80). If you are interested in learning more



The French colonisers steal from the Indians in the *Black Rock Community Group's* production of David Fennario's *Joe Beef* — a history of Montréal. The *Black Rock Theatre Group* is in the process of organizing a theatre school in the traditionally Anglo-working class area of Verdun-Pointe Saint Charles. *Joe Beef* is being performed as part of the upcoming Québec Amateur Theatre Festival.

about making theatre (and, obviously, have some extra bucks), there are workshops on everything from costume and set design to stage directing to movement to makeup. Especially enticing-sounding is the workshop called *Initiation to Street Theatre*.

In an attempt to bridge the gap between audience and artist (hopefully), there will be a conference in which several Québécois authors will meet with Festival participants. Elizabeth Bourget, author of *Juliette* and *Bonne Fête Maman*, and Marie Laberge, author of *Le Banc* will be there to discuss playwrighting.

The Festival is organized by the Association Québécoise du Jeune Théâtre (A.Q.J.T.) and takes place at the *Ecole nationale de théâtre* (5030 St. Denis and *Atelier continu* (1200 Laurier E.). The Festival lasts from April 19 to 23.

Tickets are \$6 for each show (\$4 for members of the A.Q.J.T.). Tickets are on sale at l'Atelier Continu. Reservations: 270-1178.

Feminist film makes case for homicide

by Elise Moser
and Cristina Trowbridge

She communicates by drawing, not by speaking.

"Brave of her."

Why doesn't she speak?

"Because no-one is listening."

There is a silence surrounding Christine Molenaar. It is a silence filled with the sounds of babies crying, water running, dishes clinking, plastic hangers breaking and the impact of women's shoes on a man's body.

A Question of Silence (the original Dutch title *De Stille Rond Christine M.* is translated in the film as *The Silence Surrounding Christine M.*) is a psycho-social thriller which begins with a violent murder and ends in joy and laughter. It is a highly unusual murder mystery. Three ordinary women, unknown to each other, beat the owner of a women's clothing shop to death. We know who they are and what they have done, the mystery is: why did they do it?

The brilliance of *A Question of Silence* lies in the careful, systematic and ultimately convincing way director Marleen Gorris builds a case for justifiable homicide. Seen through the developing consciousness of a successful female psychiatrist, it gradually becomes clear why these

three ordinary women — like any ordinary women — would commit such a brutal act.

Annie Jongman works all day in a sleazy cafe to support herself, having divorced her husband who "spent money like water." Andrea, an "exceptionally good" secretary who actually does most of her boss's work, receives neither respect nor credit. And Christine is a housewife whose life is characterized by periods of lethargy, married to an insensitive and self-involved man.

Throughout the film the laughter of Frau Jongman, Christine's drawings, and other kinds of nonverbal communication are opposed to language: the language of psychiatrists and lawyers, the language of men, which reflects and reinforces the structures of power which are used by men to oppress women.

Janine Van den Bos is a psychiatrist assigned by the courts to determine whether the women are responsible for their actions. Janine conducts a series of interviews with them. Christine remains silent, puzzling the psychiatrist. Frau Jongman laughs loudly. Andrea, the most intelligent of the three, thwarts Janine's attempts to gather information, turning her questions back at her.

In a pivotal and powerful scene,

Andrea traces Janine's body with her hands. It is an intense and intimate moment of communication. Without touching her, Andrea appears to be charging Janine with power. It is as if she is being moulded into a woman, having been trained by society to be a man. Janine comes finally to realize that her womanhood binds her more strongly to women than her profession or her class can to men.

It is only outside language that this transformation can be effected because language, like other social phenomena, is within the male power structure. It is for this reason that no one listens to Christine when she tries to make clear the violence of her daily life. The language available to her cannot express this, so she simply refuses to participate in it. This is her bravery.

The silence surrounding Christine M. is also the silence of the women who witnessed the murder and did not report it. In the climactic trial scene, the three women, led by Christine, laugh long and loudly, joyful at their apprehension of their own power. They are joined by the women who saw the crime, by Janine — and by the audience in the theater.

A Question of Silence is a film of enormous importance. It turns the conventions of the murder mystery

inside out with great skill, all the more remarkable since it is the director's first feature film. Yet it is for the vast social implications of the issues it raises that *A Question of Silence* most deserves to be seen. A thought-provoking and empowering examination of the lives of women — and men — it is a technically successful and genuinely joyful film.

A Question of Silence will be presented as part of Cinémama at the Cinémathèque Québécoise (335 de Maisonneuve E., métro Berri) on 8 April at 18h35. Cinémama is a series devoted to the history of

women in film and includes not only pioneers in animation and avant-garde film, but also local and foreign filmmakers from several countries. It runs from 4-8 April.

A Question of Silence will also be shown on Monday, April 9th at 19h00 in Frank Dawson Adams Auditorium. This is a benefit showing for *Powerhouse*, admission is \$2.



Rilke bleeds poetry

by Brian Walker

The poems of Rainer Maria Rilke have long been popular with the French and Germans, but the English translations were so bad that he never caught on. Now, with several new translations out, he is becoming better known.

Last Christmas, Vintage published a paperback edition of Stephen Mitchell's *The Selected Poetry of Rainer Maria Rilke* which should help Rilke's rise out of obscurity since it is by far the best translation yet.

If there was a Nobel prize for excellence in anthologizing, Stephen Mitchell would deserve it. His translations are both beautiful, working well as English poems, and accurate.

Mitchell includes a good selection of Rilke's principal poems, all the *Duino Elegies* — Rilke's major work — as well as long passages from his prose work *The Notebooks of Malte Laurids Brigge*. He also had the ingenious idea of including long passages from Rilke's letters as annotations to the poems; when you find a line you don't understand you can turn to the back of the book and find Rilke's explanation.

The only thing I didn't like about the anthology was the introduction by Robert Haas which portrays Rilke as a neurotic schlep with an inexplicable knack for writing neat verse. It is pretentious — he drops names right, left and center — and

he seems to have misunderstood Rilke. If you go to the book liking Rilke, Haas is likely to change your mind. Those coming to the poet for the first time are almost certain to be turned off.

Rilke led an archetypal poet's life. He was born in 1875 in Prague — "that, God forgive me, miserable city of subordinate existences" — and like Franz Kafka, who was born there eight years later, grew up speaking German in a sea of Czech. His mother had wanted a girl instead of a boy and as consolation dressed Rilke in girl's clothing until he was five. He spent most of his adolescence in a military academy, an experience from which he never really recovered (not surprising given his early childhood), and then came back to Prague and began to write.

His early poems are mushy and sentimental and when you read them you feel he has potential but there is nothing much to distinguish him from hundreds of other emotional young poets. Then in 1899 he went to Russia with his friend Lou Andréas-Salomé. It changed his life. He wrote:

I began with Things, which were the true confidants of my lonely childhood, and it was already a great achievement that, without any outside help, I managed to get as far as animals. But then Russia opened itself up to me and granted me the brotherliness and the



darkness of God.

After he got back from Russia he met the sculptor Auguste Rodin, and became his secretary for a season. Rodin taught him the importance of steady work and from then on Rilke attempted to do in poetry what Rodin had done in sculpture, wanting to make poems as solid as statues.

Rilke became more disciplined, gaining more control over his work. He concentrated on his art with an



almost religious intensity. Someone who knew him at the time wrote that Rilke was so thoroughly a poet that if he ever cut himself he would bleed poetry. He produced an immense amount of work in the years before the War, and then afterwards he wrote his masterpiece, the *Duino Elegies*, before his death in Switzerland in 1926.

Stephen Mitchell's anthology gives a good overview of Rilke's work. We see him gradually move from religion ("The Christ telephone, into which people continually shout: Hello, who's there? — and no one answers.") towards art.

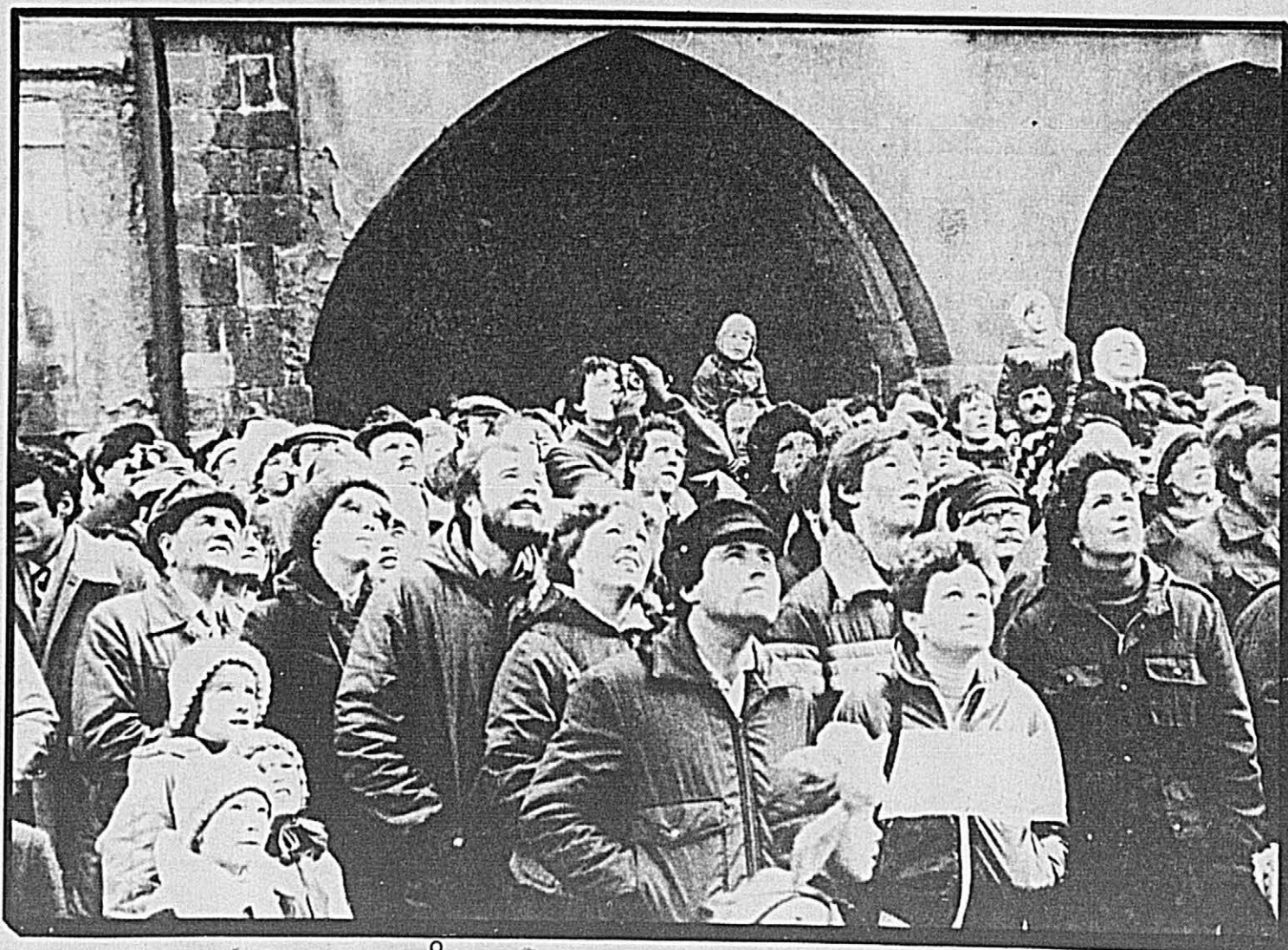
Perhaps the most inspiring characteristic of Rilke's writing is

its message that we can reach transcendence if only we attach ourselves to the world strongly enough. He wrote:

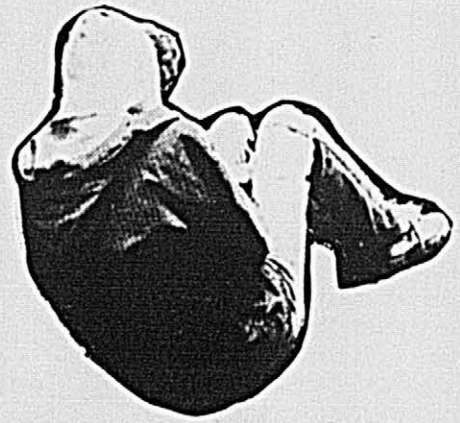
It is our task to imprint this temporary, perishable earth into ourselves so deeply, so painfully and passionately, that its essence can rise again, invisibly within us. We are the bees of the invisible. We collect the honey of the visible to store it in the great golden hive of the invisible.

Because he devoted his life to poetry, and to observing the world, he ended up writing about things few people had ever noticed before. Reading Rilke forces you to give your senses a work-out, and if you read him enough you eventually begin to hear and see the world in a way you never did before.

In these desensitized times any poet who does that is a revolutionary.



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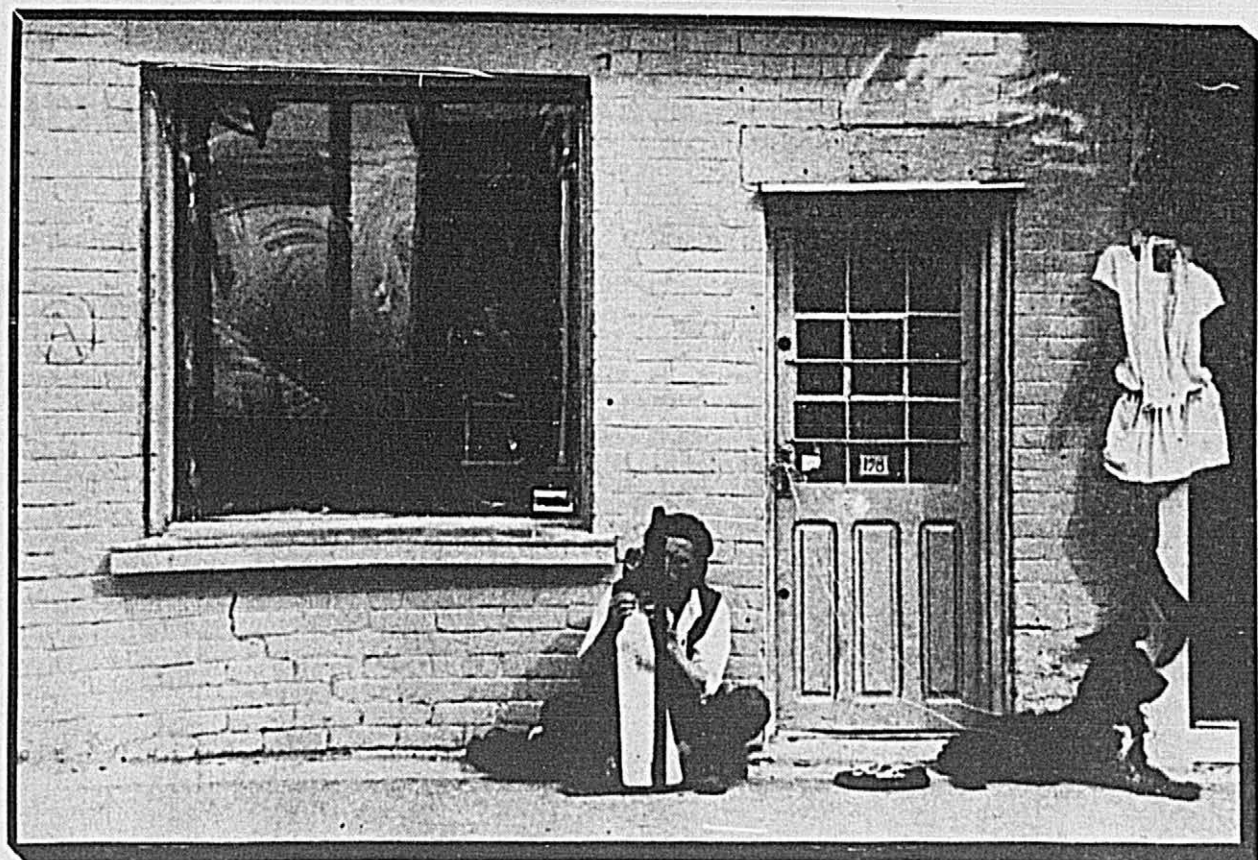


photo spread/Kenny Woroner

The muralists take to the walls

by Michelle Hart

Mural art in Montréal is over a decade old, and Montréal is still learning about the effect of murals on the environment. Muralists — mural artists — are convinced that "good" murals have a positive effect on the urban environment but the city authorities, unfortunately, are not convinced.

Murals are intended to improve the urban visual environment. Their colours brighten the omnipresent greyness of a modern city like Montréal. In addition, murals are a collective art form.

Some practical history

In 1971, Benson and Hedges funded three murals in the city. The Musée des Beaux Arts chose three artists from among ten to design the murals. Two of the artists painted abstract designs using brilliant colours while the third integrated his design with the surrounding environment. There is a tree in front of that mural, and the outline of the tree is reflected in thick, repetitive coloured bands. In this way, the artist has created an environmental abstraction which compliments the surroundings. The murals are located in underdeveloped areas of the city.

Muralism developed as a new form of painting in Montréal through government subsidies and private grants. Several mural groups, created as a part of government subsidized youth employment projects, were kept busy during the summers of 1972 and 1973. However, the subsidies soon declined and in 1975, only Les P'tits Soleils were left from the funded groups. In 1976 the government grants ended.

By this time there were already eighty murals. The movement didn't end, despite the end of government funding, as private industry grants and citizens' groups initiatives assured continued growth. Today two groups stand out: Les Murs Nous Parlent (previously Les P'tits Soleils) and Murs-Murs, formed in 1981.

Relevant public art

There is a need for public art today because of the rapid growth of poverty and the deterioration of the city. Museum art is becoming irrelevant.

In *Museums and Radicals: a History of Emergencies*, Linda Nochlin writes, "the museum notion of art is art separated from any sense of the larger responsibility, to the quality of life in all aspects and for all people." Aesthetic principles and decoration are not priorities in relevant public art. There is a need for artists to participate within a social context.

Abstraction distances the artist, the mural, and the notion of art from the people who do not understand it. It only serves to beautify the wall.

"Les murs nous parlent"

Claude Guité has been doing murals for over twelve years. He says the first criteria for a mural is



Trendy Québécois sheep with sunglasses stare passively at prostitutes working under the paternal Fleur de Lys.

what the people would like to see on a wall in their neighborhood. Usually, they want pictures of birds and trees — what most poor

residential areas are lacking. Guité's group is known especially for the trees it paints and is quoted as saying "Nous faisons de l'environnement."

It has not been easy surviving as muralists, says Guité. His group often relies on commercial murals for income. The city of Montréal allows any mural to be painted as long as it is pleasing and contains no commercial advertising.

City Hall has not recognized the significance of murals, and so do not help muralists. The city is not interested in murals largely because many murals deteriorate within a few years of their creation.

Claude Morin — "Murs-Murs Inc."

The technical problem of creating a mural that will last is the main concern of Murs-Murs, Morin's group. According to Morin, a "good" mural is one that lasts. The group's techniques include washing the wall thoroughly, using an extremely resistant plastic paint, and then applying an epoxy finish to the mural in order to protect it.

The murals communicate two meanings. One is making the viewer aware of the role of art as a means of expression; the second is to make people aware of the necessity of preserving the urban landscape. Within the scope of these two meanings, the fundamental objective of the Murs-Murs is to promote murals as art.

Towards this goal, they hope to set up a documentation centre for urban murals to aid the research of those interested making their own

mural.

The murals reveal the Murs-Murs' background in urban planning and architecture. This is seen in "Sous le Soleil", their first mural, in which sheep are leaning against the side of the wall and two sheep are sitting on the building's fire escape, integrating architecture and the artwork. This merging of two elements aims to make the viewer appreciate the

building's architecture by making her more aware of it.

According to Morin, the sheep represent typical Québécois. They are blind followers, wearing sunglasses. The mural, with its preponderance of blue, could appear to look like the Québec flag. The mural comments on fashion — trendy sunglasses.

The mural reflects the neighborhood — St. Lawrence and Ste. Catherine — with the three

sheep in the middle also representing the prostitutes of the area. It is not seeking to change anything, it is simply a representation of the artists' observations. There are no abstract elements — the more direct, the more striking the commentary.

They are in contact with 55 community groups. Murs-Murs see murals as useful tools for communities, and they convey an important message.

McGill Dance: creative gyrations lost in a sequined wilderness

by Molra Ambrose

McGill dance is a strange concoction of savory talent and indiscernible direction. The small group of campus dance devotees, the McGill Contemporary Dance Workshop, who produced last week's A Studio Production, demonstrated this last weekend.

The dancers and choreographers, while showing a fair amount of technical skill, presented a lacklustre show overall due to nebulous statements behind individual pieces. More often, the points of the dances were ignored and their composition was confusing.

In a welcome innovation, each choreographer explained the story and artistic elements in his or her piece before the show began.

The first half consisted of student choreographers (except for two ballet pieces staged by professional Mary Abdel-Malek) dancing with other students in pieces they designed. Among these, the piece by the show's director and pro-

ducer, Melanie Jackson, was a subtly explosive example of how creative student choreographers can be. Jackson's *Together on a Crowded Bus* portrayed a brief passionate encounter between two passengers, while using surrounding dancers to alternately imitate the motion of the bus and react to the romance before them. Jackson, an exception to many of the other choreographers, seemed very conscious of the relaxed, nonchalant feeling the audience received from her dance and how best to bring it across.

The Finnish Waltz, choreographed by Christine Vry, was a traditional ballet danced by three women. In its very classic style, Vry avoided the commercial clichés to which other dancers fell prey. This piece also included the highest degree of technical proficiency in the show.

Other student choreographed pieces, *Improvisation with Saxophone*, *Eclipses*, and *Summertime*, however, were colourful, fun and pretty. But just.

Opera Lover, choreographed by student Hoang An Le, was offensive in its confusion. The dance was a bizarre parade of women around Le, who moved around a tripod of bamboo sticks supposedly representing a tent. The women were positioned along the edges of the space and moved as automatons around the male dancer who grasped to no avail for a sense of direction in his own movements. Rumour has it Le's piece demonstrated a priest's struggle between religion and "the whore". Oh yeah.

The second part, *The Evolution of Jazz and Hot Fun*, was excessively stale and lengthy. Performed by a Broadwayish group called the Dance Factory, the inclusion of this non-student group in the program was odd and gratuitous. As one observer said, "Oh, that's who buys those sequined tube tops."

The McGill Contemporary Dance Workshop has much creativity to expand upon, but a definite sense of purpose yet to find.

field trip to the throbbing 'burbs

by Robert Costain

The summer is almost upon us. For those few lucky enough to have found employment it will be a time to work. But the majority of us have little to do over the summer months other than twiddle our thumbs and scrounge about for cheap entertainment.

Few McGill students from outside the Montréal area ever step outside the boundaries of the city proper. This is too bad, for there are many interesting, entertaining sights and sounds at either end of the island.

Let us embark on a field trip to the West Island, that bastion of suburbia and the last outpost where Québec anglophones can feel safe. It can be an enlightening experience. (Well, maybe not enlightening. But at least better than watching Pulse on Channel 12, right?)

To reach the West Island is by no means an easy task. The process of reaching the West Island by bus is designed so that only West Islanders can understand it. It probably has something to do with protecting their security.

One must first of all reach the

Lionel Groulx Metro Station by whatever means available. Then it is simply a matter of paying 85 cents in order to take the 211 bus.

The 211 makes its way at furious speed past such Montréal landmarks as the Turcot Yard and Dominion Engineering, and then speeds its way through Ville St. Pierre, Ville Lasalle, and Lachine.

The bus then arrives in Dorval. From Dorval it is possible to take any number of bus routes to points west: the 202, 203, 204, and 211. But be warned, in the end, all routes lead to Fairview Shopping Centre. It is the Mecca of the West Island. Thousands of suburbanites make the pilgrimage to Fairview every Saturday, but it acts as a bus terminus seven days a week.

From Fairview one can pick and choose where one wants to go, and it's free provided you kept your bus transfer.

The 208 heads for darkest Dollard Des Ormeaux. If you want a look at suburbia at its suburbial, Dollard is the place. To your left, as the bus snakes its way along Brunswick and De Salaberry avenues, is Centennial Hill. It is Dollard's highest point, in more ways than one (it is a gathering place for Dollard's scintillating drug subculture).

The bus crosses Boulevard des Sources and enters several miles of forgettable suburban streets with imaginative names like Sunshine Place, Sunflower Way, and Sunnysbrook Crescent. Stay on the bus and go back to Fairview. If you value your sanity, don't get off anywhere else.

When you get back to Fairview, you can try another bus route, but try to avoid 201, 205, 206, and 207, because they essentially duplicate the 208, not in route, but in scenery.

The next most interesting route is the 200, which crosses the Trans-Canada highway and turns west along Hymus boulevard, passing such interesting West Island nightspots as Le Manoir, a sanitized brasserie which reeks of absolutely nothing but polyester/cotton mix.

As the bus turns south on St. Charles road, you may decide to go to Shawn's Pub for a British brew and some fascinating conversation with the crowd. In reality, Shawn's has about as much multicultural flavour as Butte, Montana. Stay on the bus.

Where the 200 bus meets the 211 route, at the corner of St. Charles and Lakeshore Road, you'll see your last opportunity to savour civilization: the Beaconsfield McDonald's.

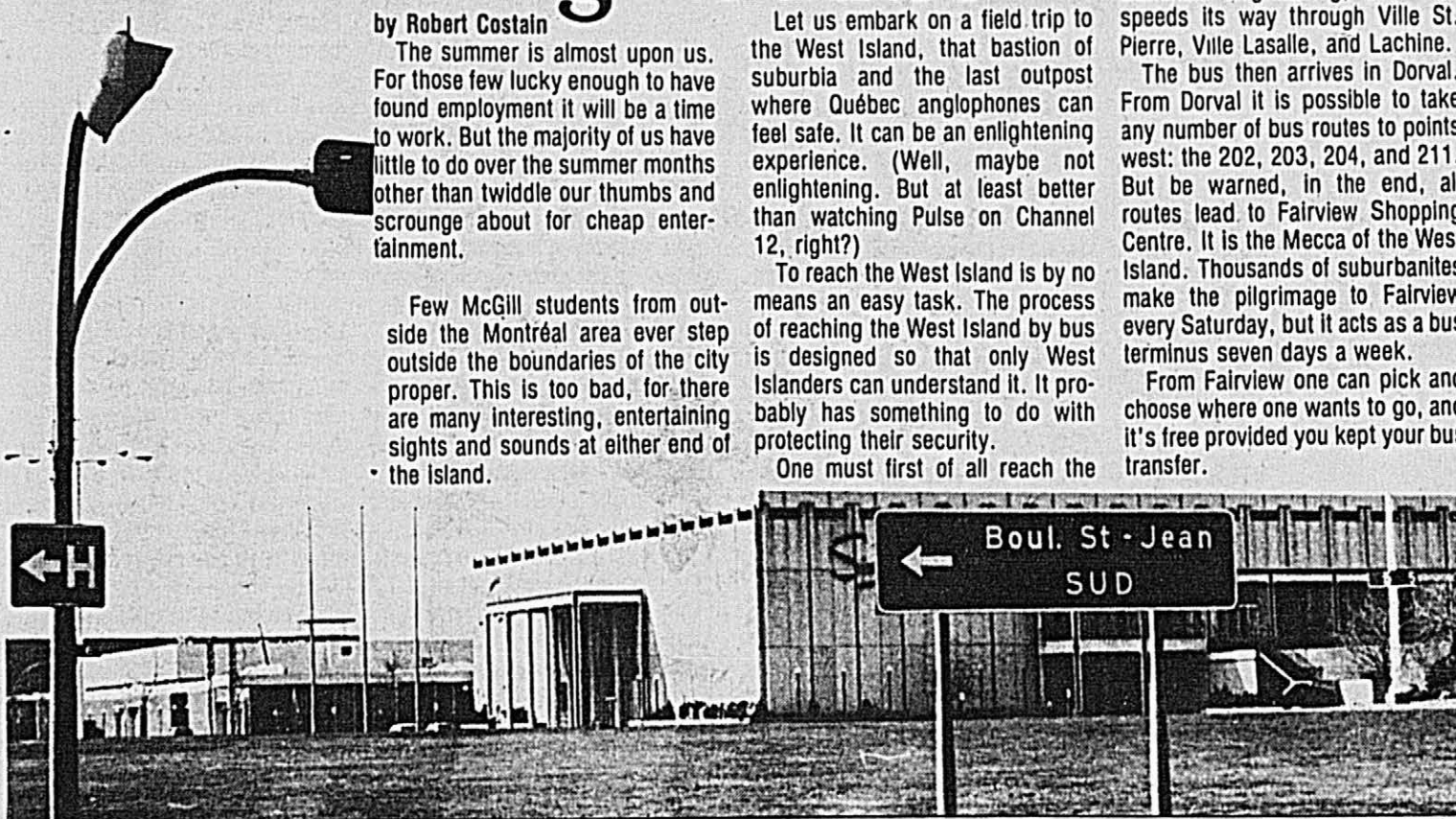
The bus continues through suburban territory similar to that encountered on the 208 until it reaches Sainte Anne de Bellevue, a tiny outpost of Québec deep in suburbia.

Ste. Anne, as it is called, has all the charm of a rural Québec town with all the convenience of the inner city. You will come to realize that it is the only town in the suburbs which really exists.

Numbered among Ste. Anne's exciting attractions are the Pool Hall, where West Island youth come to buy drugs, Cousineau's Tavern, one of the last male-only establishments in the West End, the Electric Chicken, a tacky Greco-everything restaurant, and the famous/infamous Ste. Anne locks, hangout for tourists and beer swilling adolescents, as well as rich yachtowners from the Royal St. Lawrence Club who bring their icebreakers through every summer.

Ste. Anne is also home to Macdonald College, McGill's school of agriculture. Their university centre rivals that of the downtown campus, and their bar, The Cellidh, makes loads of \$\$\$ by attracting clientele from the CEGEP next door. Try it. It's preppy but fun.

Well, it's time to return to the city. Just walk down to the Lakeshore and hop the 211 again to get back to Lionel Groulx. That didn't hurt did it? And now we never have to again.



Supplement photo/Robert Costain

Interview with an irritant

by José Arroyo and Jeff O'Malley

The following are excerpts from a conversation with Pakistan-born, Montreal-based filmmaker Julian Samuel. The interview takes the form of an internal dialogue for public consumption. Its purpose is to give a forum to an under-funded, marginal artist.

I come from a Pakistani Christian bourgeois background. In Third World terms, it might translate into an educated slightly upper-middle class, but no more.

"I had always read about colonial exploitation... a cultural political shockwave hit me upon going back to Pakistan..."

I think it was my memories of my life in England that enabled me to really see into capitalist society. You're different because, as the CBC says, you're a visible minority. My differences were highlighted then when they would call me a 'Paki'.

I became politically defensive and wanted to fight back in the last four or five years; with the kind of art I'm trying to do and with the kinds of films I'm trying to do now and with the poetry. In the period 79-80 I read a lot of political theory... I read Frantz Fanon's *The Wretched of the Earth* again. Since that time I really wanted to go back to Pakistan and take another look at what had happened after an absence of twenty years. You forget the past and with it you forget the linguistic tools which enable you to consolidate the past.

I had always read about colonial exploitation, but to actually see the data in front of your eyes was something that was really unbearable. A cultural political shockwave hit me upon going back

to Pakistan. It initially generated a lot of frustration and anger and helplessness. That really was the radicalising element.

During my undergraduate years I was doing a film just dealing with the internal dynamics of cinema. I'd always been successful in chiseling the Canada Council for money to do these kinds of things cause that's the kind of thing that was happening then and it's still happening now with the people who are getting money. Now however, when I try to get money

from them, there's a persistent refusal. I've received six rejections from the Canada Council, three from the Institut du Québec du

Cinéma, and a whole bunch of other tiny little funding agencies.

I have to make the kinds of films that are limited by the tools I have and a really pleasant diplomatic way on the phone to deal with people that will potentially give me processing and other lab help. I still always have to design a strategy

which will enable me to make political points in the simplest most economic way possible. It's a cinema of poverty, really. I'm out on the fringe. I have to do with what I have. Even if you're working

with the NFB, you still have a really marginalized distribution.

Why do I do the kinds of films I do? I don't think my films are badly received. I'm not quite satisfied with slickness. Partly out of poverty and partly out of a desire not to

conform on any level, I'd rather use a jarring sort of alienating approach to bring political questions to the surface. The way the CBC, CTV, NBC, etc have portrayed a rounded smooth reality that slips in before you know it is the most effective way to lull people to sleep. The only way to combat these things is through a serious theoretical analysis of society. In other words, what the foundations of capitalism are, how imperialism got underway, what it means to be a colony.

Our political trajectory has to be that by which we can resist the media. That's what I keep coming back to. My films deal with certain kinds of issues in international relations. My activity on the paper level is to try to counter the media in a certain way.

There's a right to authorship, a right to try out a methodology which tries to serve your own tactics. It simply cannot be based on what was done in the past.

The rechargeable eye

by Marie-Catherine Giguère

It always happens this way: you read the rave reviews of a show, play, or concert, and you go see the show, expecting grand and magnificent things and are disappointed.

I was suspicious last fall when I walked into L'Atelier Continu to see Michel Lemieux's *L'Oeil Rechargeable*. The reviews were great. To my surprise, it lived up to the reviews and more.

For more than an hour I was captivated by Lemieux's strength and creative abilities. I had been afraid that it would be like a Monty Cantsin — another performance artist — show. It was not. Lemieux can easily

stand up to all the Laurie Andersons and David Byrnes that New York can ever produce.

On stage, he does *musique-performance*. He sings, dances, plays music, uses a microphone cord, slides, and a screen. He calls his art, "lyrical funk," adding that his voice ranges from bass to tenor to falsetto (almost mezzo-soprano). More importantly, Lemieux wants to take his audience by surprise. He innovates constantly.

L'Oeil Rechargeable was first presented a year and a half ago. Since then, Lemieux has adapted it to different stages, finding new ideas.

"It's like a living being. It grows and it changes," he

says.

Musician, an album, is in the works. He would like to concentrate on performing in Canada and Europe, wanting to keep a distance from the United States, where labels are so easily stuck on artists, and are virtually impossible to get rid of. He wants to feel free in his interpretation of music.

His lips dance, his body sings, and his eyes light up with emotions. The performance breathes with a strong aesthetic sense. Lemieux seduces in an avant-garde way.

Michel Lemieux will be winking with his *Oeil Rechargeable* at the Spectrum tonight, tomorrow and Saturday.

by Sharon Miller

Uri Avnery is the editor of *Ha'olam Hazeh*, a mass-oriented yet politically outspoken Israeli news magazine. He was a Member of Knesset (Israel's parliament) from 1965-1974 and 1979-1981. Avnery achieved notoriety in the world press in the summer of 1982 because of his controversial meeting with Palestinian Liberation Organization chairperson Yasser Arafat, during the height of the war in Lebanon. The following is an exclusive interview with this provocative Israeli journalist.

Daily: What is the role and influence of *Ha'olam Hazeh* in Israeli society?

Avnery: To put it very bluntly, *Ha'olam Hazeh* has been proposing, from the very first moment the State of Israel existed, a different kind of Israel. Our views from 1948 have been extremely dissenting to the order set up by the existing establishment. There is not one single person in the peace movement in Israel — in all its

Journalist: "Israel clings to West Bank for ideology, not security"

Interview with Uri Avnery: editor of dissenting Israeli magazine

have in mind?

Avnery: A secular, normal state which while being the homeland of those Jews who want to live here is not a Jewish state in the sense that Jews have any privileges or special standing in it.

A normal state with full equality whatever national or ethnic origins one has. Total separation between religion and state and religion and nation. We would like education to be completely restructured. We think Israel should be part of the Third World, neither with America nor Russia. The list goes on. Whatever you want, we have a different attitude.

could live together in the same state, what makes you think they could live in peace and cooperation side by side?

Avnery: That would be quite a different relationship because it would be on the level of governments. You must have two sovereign states who hopefully would reach a pact of coexistence and peace. Going further, they should be in a certain political alignment, with certain security measures and economic measures. This country is much too small to have two separate economies. I would like Jerusalem to be united, to be a kind of three-fold capital.

The west side would be the capital of Israel, the east side the capital of Palestine and the city as a whole would be the seat of the common institutions of the two states. Israel must remain as the state basically of the Jewish people and Palestine must come about as a state for the Palestinian people. This is absolutely basic. Everything else is, as you say when you buy a car, optional.

Daily: Do you really believe that this is a workable scenario, that it will actually come about?

Avnery: I have no doubt at all that it will come about for the very simple reason that there is absolutely no other solution. I remember 25 years ago there was not one single adherent to this idea. Neither in Israel nor among the Palestinians. Not among the Americans nor the Russians nor anybody else. I remember trying to sell the idea in Washington as late as 1969 and finding no takers.

The PLO published a book against Uri Avnery and the 'neo-Zionists' denouncing this plan in 400 pages of Arabic as a Zionist plot and a trap for the Palestinian people. Now if you compare that to now, fifteen years later, you can see that in a very short time there has developed practically a worldwide consensus on this solution.

Daily: What about the threat to Israel's security that this would pose?

Avnery: That is complete nonsense. I can assure you that there has not been even one debate in the Knesset (Israel's parliament), in the army, nor in any other important public forum on the security problems involved in retreating. What is the use of discussing it?

Even if we decide tomorrow that it is entirely feasible to give it back, that you can safeguard the security of Israel by other means, are we not then going to give back the West Bank? Certainly not.

Daily: What then is the incentive for holding on to it and absorbing millions of Arabs which may upset the Jewish majority?

Avnery: Ideological. The West Bank is considered part of the Israeli homeland, and therefore not returnable. This was stated as the official policy of the Likud govern-

ment quite openly, and in a less open way by the Labour government.

Daily: How would you keep the balance of power in Israel's favour if the Palestinian state had an internationally recognized government, backed by all the Arab states and the Soviet Union?

Avnery: By keeping a very strong Israeli army. The only alternative to this is when a relationship, very gradually and after many crises, has been established. I won't speak about the United States and Canada because they never really had a war. But take the relationship between France and Germany, who experienced a thousand year war. After a thousand years they settled down to a very acceptable relationship. A fabric of life had been created which, up to this generation, makes a war between France and Germany practically impossible. But it is a very gradual thing.

Daily: Are you saying that Israel should be obliged to withstand a period in which the Palestinians would try to amass enough power to wipe out Israel?

Avnery: Not at all, but it must be prepared for that contingency. No one in the world is going to support a Palestinian state trying to invade Israel. Never. There is practically unanimous consensus all over the world today that Israel and a Palestinian state should co-exist. Not even the Soviet Union has ever wavered in its support for the existence of the state of Israel, despite its alliance with some of Israel's worst enemies.

Daily: In other words the forces of international politics would hold the balance in check?

Avnery: Supported by the Israeli army. There is a universal rule in international relations. You keep the peace for either of two reasons and preferably for both: one, because it is in your interest to keep the peace, and two, because the price of breaching the peace is too high. If you have a Palestinian state the relationship between Israel and that state must be such that it is worthwhile for the Palestinians to keep the peace.

Former U.S. secretary of State Henry Kissinger was a very wise man. He wrote that a peace is worthless if it does not satisfy the basic aspirations of all the participants. You cannot impose peace. If somebody thinks his national interests are such he cannot live with the peace, then he will break the peace at any moment. If I believed this kind of solution was incompatible with the basic aspirations of the Palestinian people I wouldn't be for this peace. But I do believe it does satisfy their basic aspirations. The second reason for keeping the peace is the price of breaking it is too high. For this reason people keep armies. That's the whole story in very simple terms. **Daily:** But if this envisioned Palestinian state wanted to annihilate Israel it

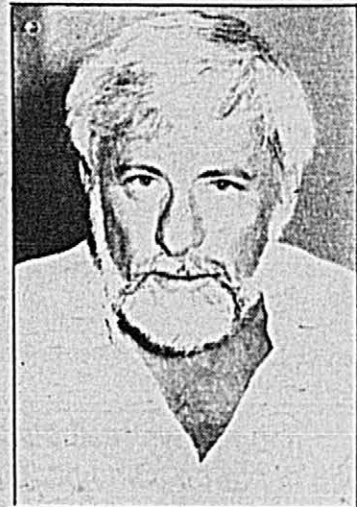
would not be a matter of armies anymore. What about nuclear warfare and technologically advanced conventional weapons?

Avnery: What are military problems? Techniques. If you tell the Chief of Staff of the Israeli Defense Forces: we want to go back to the borders of 1967, you defend Israel with this, he'll do it. Sinai is a very good example. Stupid people always said Sinai is absolutely indispensable because it gives a warning time of so many essential minutes for enemy bombers and so on... I always laughed at this argument.

After Sadat came they called the Israeli army and said we are going to give up Sinai, come up with different answers to our security needs. And they did come up with different answers. Demilitarization, early warning systems, perhaps a bigger airforce or different kinds of airplanes. Territory has a certain value. It is one component of a military equation. You take this out, you put something else in.

I find it much easier to explain our approach to military people than to anyone else. Is it not a coincidence that so many military people are at the head of the peace movement in Israel? Military people think about these things not in ideological terms but in practical terms.

Daily: Are you saying that the Israeli government is pursuing a policy that is counter-productive to



Editor of *Ha'olam Hazeh*

the pursuit of a peaceful solution?

Avnery: There is a very basic question to which everything else is supplementary. The real question is: Which is more important, the West Bank or peace?

What is the use of debating about security if you don't want to give the West Bank back under any circumstances because it is part of your homeland and you want to hold onto it forever? If somebody says, "I am ready to give the West Bank up for peace, how can it be done?" then we have a debate. It's a matter of security measures and refugees and Jerusalem and millions of other questions.

But the real debate, not the phony debate, starts once you agree on one point: you are ready to give it back for peace.

Daily: But isn't it a vicious circle? You are talking as if it is just a matter of the Israeli side recognising the potential for peace and the rest would fall into place. Many Israelis reject or resist your ideas because they are convinced that the other side would never go for it.

please turn to page 36



daily photo/Sharon Miller

forms — who has not been mentally infiltrated by *Ha'olam Hazeh* over the years.

It was nearly 28 years ago that *Ha'olam Hazeh* published the first comprehensive plan for a Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, long before the Six Day War, long before the Israeli army conquered these territories. There was absolutely nobody who spoke about these things at that time. Everyone who today is 30 years old and demonstrating for 'Peace Now' was raised on *Ha'olam Hazeh*.

Daily: So you feel it has had a definite impact on Israeli politics?

Avnery: This is the very reason why those who hate *Ha'olam Hazeh* hate it with such a passion. The most extreme hater of *Ha'olam Hazeh* was Golda Meir who hated virtually everything connected with

Daily: If it is a state in which the Jewish people have no particular privileges, then is the Jewish majority irrelevant or is a Jewish majority taken for granted?

Avnery: Absolutely taken for granted. We don't want a bi-national state. We are for a two state solution. A bi-national state remains a bi-national state whether it is based on equality or persecution and suppression. Today 'A' suppresses 'B' but tomorrow 'B' may suppress 'A' if they live in the same state. South Africa is a bi-national state. Today the Whites oppress the Blacks, tomorrow the Blacks will oppress the Whites.

Daily: How would the two state solution work?

Avnery: The fact is that today you have two nations living in this country, and either way they have

"If they could, would the Palestinians want a state in all of Palestine? Sure. If the Israelis could, would they want it? Sure."

it. During the fifties the Chief of the Israeli Security Services declared *Ha'olam Hazeh* enemy number one of the Israeli regime and acted accordingly. I think this was a right evaluation.

Daily: Is it subversive? Against the state?

Avnery: No. Not against the state, against the regime. These are two different things altogether. What we propose is the antithesis to what the establishment had in mind.

Daily: What kind of state do you

to live together. So I'm for a solution which is based on partition; a state where the Jews are the dominant factor and a state where the Palestinians are the dominant factor. I would very much like to see some common framework for both states.

There should be two states with a far-reaching alignment between them; with economic ties, free movement of people and goods, but not the freedom of nationals of one state to live in the other state.

Daily: If you don't believe they

Le Manitoba hors la loi

par Jeffrey Edwards

La province du Manitoba n'a pas de gouvernement, ni de chambre législative, ni de cabinet, ni de premier ministre.

Ce sont les conséquences du raisonnement de M. Stephen Scott, professeur de droit constitutionnel à McGill qui, dans son mémoire à la Cour suprême, soutient l'inconstitutionnalité de toutes les lois manitobaines adoptées en anglais seulement depuis 1890.

M. Scott fera valoir ses arguments au plus haut tribunal du pays pendant la dernière semaine de ce mois, en tant que procureur d'un groupe d'intérêt relié à la fondation *Alliance-Québec*, représentant la minorité anglaise du Québec.

M. Scott est le seul intervenant dans cette cause à prétendre que l'adoption «bilingue» des lois manitobaines est de stricte obligation constitutionnelle sous peine de nullité absolue. Le procureur du gouvernement fédéral ne revendique que l'inconstitutionnalité des lois adoptées depuis le jugement de la Cour suprême sur l'*Affaire Forest*. Cette décision déclara inconstitutionnelle la loi de 1890 qui stipulait que seul l'anglais était la langue officielle du Manitoba.

Les implications d'un jugement favorable à la thèse de M. Scott sont énormes. Toute la législation du Manitoba depuis presque un siècle serait déclarée invalide, nulle et de nul effet; y compris les lois électorales donnant droit aux députés de se faire élire et de siéger à la législature provinciale. Donc, tous les représentants de la chambre législative seraient inconstitutionnellement élus! Le conseil des ministres en entier serait lui-même inconstitutionnel.

La Cour d'appel du Manitoba, dont la décision dans cette cause

est frappée d'appel, n'existerait pas parce que la loi qui l'a créée en 1903 était adoptée seulement en anglais. Ainsi l'argumentation du mémoire de M. Scott prévoit qu'il y a appel de la Cour du magistrat du Manitoba (adoptée en 1880) directement à la Cour suprême du Canada. Effectivement, le résultat d'une telle décision ferait que les seules lois du Manitoba toujours en vigueur seraient celles adoptées après sa création en 1870 jusqu'à 1890.

Mais la situation n'est pas sans espoir. M. Scott précise qu'il n'a pas «l'intention d'effacer toute l'existence légale du Manitoba». Il a même rédigé un amendement constitutionnel afin de corriger la situation. Pourtant cet amendement devrait être adopté par une assemblée législative constitutionnellement valide. Pour faire cela, il faudrait avoir recours à l'ancienne loi électorale d'avant 1890 et faire de nouvelles élections. La nouvelle assemblée ainsi constituée pourrait, avec le gouvernement fédéral et grâce à l'amendement, rentrer rétroactivement en vigueur toutes les lois adoptées depuis 1890.

De l'avis de M. Scott, un jugement appuyant ses conclusions est nécessaire «pour faire respecter les normes constitutionnelles et le principe de légalité, et constituerait une victoire majeure du système constitutionnel sur des autorités en violation flagrante».

M. Scott n'hésite pas à mettre tout le système légal du Manitoba en désordre complet. «Lors d'une violation majeure, la Cour ne doit pas céder. Si tel est le cas, cela récompenserait et même encouragerait de telles infractions. Les pires actes, le mieux ce serait, puisque la Cour n'oserait pas appliquer la loi dans ces circonstances,» a-t-il dit.



L'édition française laisse des traces: un graffiti incongru sur un émouvant fond printanier

Des amours de professeurs

par François Hamel

Etes-vous tombé(e) en amour avec votre prof. cette année? Ce serait assez «punk» si un(e) élève en amour allait déposer une pomme sur le bureau de son prof. devant une classe de 250 élèves en signe de déclaration!

Tout aussi «punk» d'aller déposer une pomme pourrie... Tout est une question de personnalités et de sentiments.

Peut-être a-t-on dépassé l'âge de la pomme lorsqu'on est étudiant(e) universitaire.

Mais, en fait, y a-t-il un âge pour l'amour et l'humour?

Je suis sûr qu'il y en a qui font de l'auto-censure. Assumer son humour et son amour devant une meute de collègues, faut quand même le faire! **PRESSION SOCIALE!**

Et les professeurs? Ont-ils(elles) parfois le goût de donner des pommes?

Il y a des histoires de cas qui démontrent bien que parfois leur passion leur a fait prendre des raccourcis dans leurs conquêtes et leur a fait oublier leur romantisme... Mais enfin, l'heure n'est pas aux règlements de compte.

Pudeur, cloison entre les générations, respect/gêne, ce sont quelques-unes des barrières naturelles entre les professeurs et les étudiants.

En fait, ce dont je veux parler ce n'est pas des fantasmes amoureux mais de la relation générale entre les professeurs et les étudiants dans le cadre d'une classe où il y a un grand nombre d'étudiants (50 et plus).

C'est un fait, dans ce cadre la relation générale ne pêche pas par approches personnalisées...

Peut-être peut-on rêver des relations futures «renouvelées», améliorées à partir de la baisse de

natalité...

Mais est-ce simplement une question de densité étudiante?

Eh bien non, je crois, comme les barrières naturelles n'expliquent pas non plus totalement la nature particulière de certains moments de cette relation.

Certains étudiants pêchent par une attitude de «je m'en foutisme». D'autres projettent leur agressivité et leur(s) frustrations sur leur «maître» et en font un bouc-émissaire. D'autres, encore, «ayant besoin d'être aimés» rêvent d'une relation privilégiée avec un adulte qui possède un certain savoir. Certains de ces derniers deviendront des «choux-choux», d'autres deviendront tellement ennuyeux pour le prof. que la seule façon d'arrêter le déroulement du jeu sera d'envoyer promener Tous ceux et celles de cette catégorie seront rejetés, soit par le professeur, soit par les autres étudiants.

Et les prof.? Au-delà des barrières naturelles, certains nagent dans le snobisme. Qu'est-ce qu'un petit étudiant écervelé qui ne sait rien devant un paon qui en connaît tellement qu'il n'a pas le temps de tout dire dans son cours?...

L'humilité de Socrate ferait du bien à certains.

«So what, what is to be done?» Sans tomber dans l'idéalisme et le roman-savon, peut-être est-ce possible de demander un peu plus de compréhension des deux côtés. Si les barrières naturelles et la densité étudiante ne constituent pas les uniques raisons du fossé, pour ceux qui ont l'échange des idées à cœur, pour ceux qui veulent briser la cloison des générations, un peu de chaleur humaine et de tolérance pourrait nous faire avancer.

Et en fait, tout commence ou plutôt tout peut commencer au niveau microscopique.

«There is a rotten world outside».

Ah et puis, bonnes vacances! Et «à l'année prochaine, si tout va bien.»

Le Québec et l'Alsace assoiffés de liberté

par Athena Davis

Quel rapport me direz-vous, entre les alsaciens et les québécois? D'abord les québécois on connaît, mais les alsaciens? D'où sortent-ils? D'Alsace évidemment! J'ai l'impression d'enfoncer des portes ouvertes.

Petit cours de géographie. L'Alsace se situe à l'Est de la France, bordée par les Vosges et le Rhin. Ceux qui ne sont pas plus avancés, tant pis, qu'ils prennent un atlas.

Seul problème: on est plusieurs à vouloir s'approprier ce petit bout de terre. En 150 ans on a changé cinq fois de nationalité. Ma grand-mère est née allemande (en 1907), est devenue française (1918-1939), redevenue allemande (1939-1945), puis finalement française (1945-). D'où le sentiment d'être d'abord alsacien, quoiqu'il arrive.

Du côté québécois, d'après ma neuve expérience, les avis diffèrent. Certains se disent caha-

diens, d'autres québécois. Cependant, quoi qu'ils disent, quand ils se trouvent en-dehors du Québec ils vont faire valoir qu'ils ont quelque chose de spécial. Ils sont différents.

Mais au fait, pourquoi une comparaison? Tout simplement parce qu'en arrivant ici j'ai relevé des points communs. Ces deux régions ont une langue, et de par là une culture différente du reste de leur pays. En Alsace on parle l'alsacien, au Québec...pas la peine de préciser! L'alsacien est une langue germanique, et la région est imprégnée de cette culture (il est bien des allemands pensant encore que les alsaciens sont allemands avant tout, des cousins sous «domination française»; et des français qui pensent que Strasbourg est en Allemagne).

La dualité français-allemand est bien exprimée dans le livre: *Les tilleuls de Lautenbach*, dans lequel Jean Egen raconte l'histoire de sa

famille du début du siècle à nos jours. Deux personnages frappent, ce sont les deux hommes qui vont épouser les soeurs Herrgott (traduction: M. Dieu!). L'un est à «200%» français, l'autre est épris de culture allemande. L'un a passé les années d'occupation en France, de l'autre côté de la «ligne bleu des Vosges», l'autre est resté et a donc été engagé dans l'armée allemande. Le premier parlera attachement à la mère patrie, le deuxième citera Wagner, Goethe et Shiller. L'alsacien est allemand de tête et français de cœur.

Comme le québécois qui a sa langue et sa culture (on ne peut plus d'ailleurs, parler de culture française, mais bien de culture québécoise). Chanson, théâtre, expressions différentes d'une manière de vivre différente. Des emprunts à l'anglais, mais pas trop, on tient à garder ses traditions.

Non seulement cela, mais on a

essayé de réduire ses deux cultures, pour uniformiser, suivant le bon vieux principe qui conseille de couper tout ce qui dépasse, d'aplanir les différences. Colonisez les alsaciens et les québécois! «Rentrez dans le moule, comme tout le monde, ne nous cassez pas les pieds avec votre différence, parlez anglais (ou français, selon les circonstances), vous n'êtes pas mieux que les autres». Car cette lutte pour préserver une identité particulière est présentée comme une lutte des classes, vouloir garder ses traditions est considéré comme rejetant les autres, en étant snob et sectaire.

Eh bien non, ils ne sont ni snobs ni sectaires, les alsaciens et les québécois (ou si peu!). Ils proclament simplement le fait qu'ils ne sont pas comme les autres — sans pour autant les rejeter — et ont droit à ne pas l'être. Ceux qui ne sont pas d'accord, ils les em... Eux, ils continueront.

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Exposition unique de l'infini intérieur

Par Yanick Duchesne

De Vélasquez à Picasso, de Goya à Dali, la peinture espagnole a marqué l'évolution de l'art occidental. Mais si certains noms survivent à la marche de l'histoire, d'autres s'effacent rapidement dans l'oubli. Avec l'exposition *Peintres espagnols en quête de la lumière*, 25 artistes sortent de l'ombre et 60 toiles voyagent de Madrid à Montréal, de Boston à New-York.

Vers 1860, un groupe de peintres français délaisse les ateliers sacrés, rejette la lumière artificielle pour peindre dehors, en pleine nature, sous la lumière fugitive du jour. Ainsi naît l'impressionnisme, mouvement qui devait se propager à travers l'Europe pour atteindre tardivement l'Espagne, où il semble avoir été impopulaire et peu apprécié. Les rédacteurs du catalogue de l'exposition nient l'existence d'un impressionnisme espagnol et lui préfèrent le terme de «luminisme», sans pouvoir justifier clairement la nécessité d'une telle nuance. Cette réticence d'historiens d'art montre-t-elle le vestige de vieux préjugés? A moins qu'elle ne témoigne d'une volonté de se démarquer d'un impressionnisme dominé par les français...

Quoi qu'il en soit, au delà des appellations et des définitions, les toiles témoignent indéniablement de l'influence des impressionnistes français et indirectement, de celle des paysagistes anglais. Ici, cette peinture d'allure nordique revêt un cachet exotique avec certains paysages affichant des couleurs franches et lumineuses chantant la présence du soleil. L'ensemble de l'exposition se divise en deux types d'oeuvres, les paysages et les portraits.

Du côté des paysages, certains peintres, tels Beruete, Haes et Meifren, restent ancrés dans les compositions traditionnelles et ne s'en détachent que par une légère prise de liberté au niveau technique, où les taches de couleurs semblent vouloir remplacer la ligne. Utilisant un traité impressionniste, Rogoyos et Garcia Lesme choisissent de représenter des champs, des arcs-en-ciel sous lesquels vibre la lumière changeante du jour. Particulière, la calme désolation de la Marina de Ruiz offre une simple harmonie où l'eau, la terre et le ciel sont placés en étages de couleurs traitées en aplat.

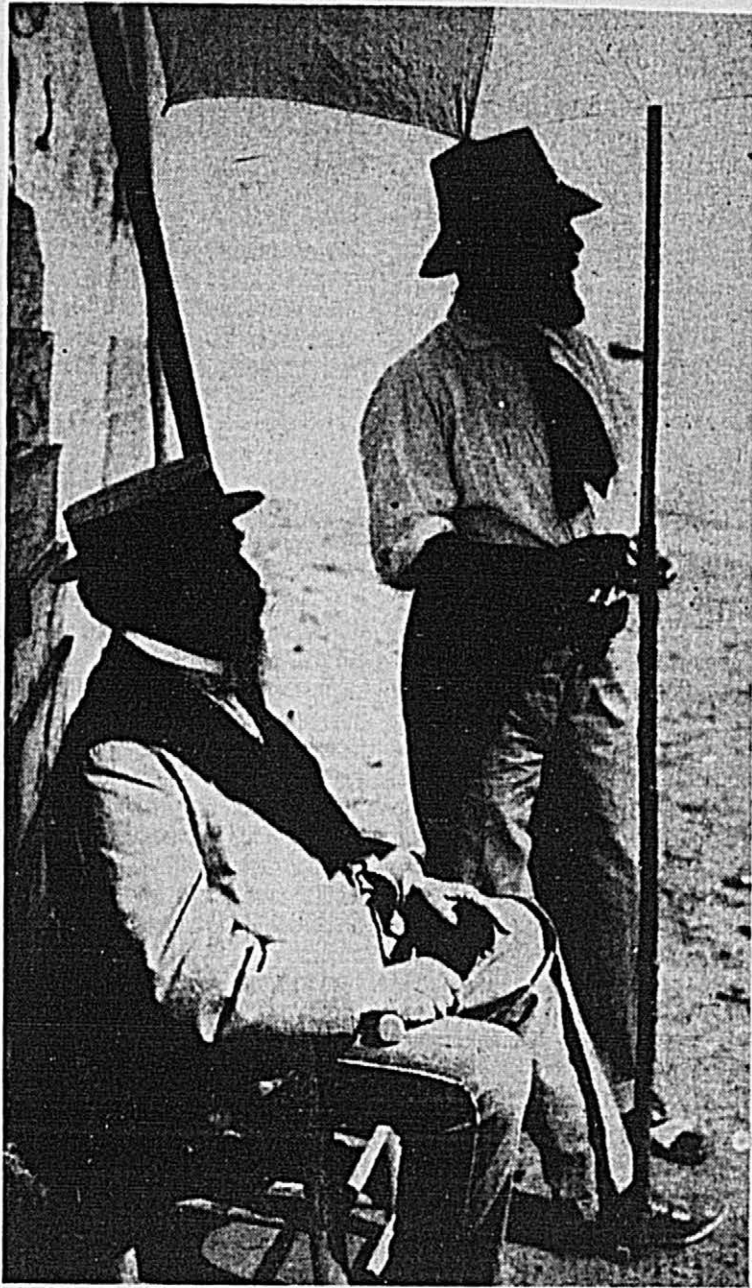
Cette recherche de géométrisation du paysage s'amplifie chez un Vasquez Diaz rappelant Cézanne. Ses deux oeuvres montrent une montagne tourmentée, morcelée, séparée par une rivière qui semble vouloir émerger de la toile. D'autres artistes sortent carrément des sentiers battus, s'élançant dans une symphonie de couleurs, composent une oeuvre presque abstraite où personnages et bâtiments ne sont plus clairement dessinés mais simplement suggérés.

De représentative, la peinture devient suggestive, image d'une impression, création d'une atmosphère. Chez Pinazo la toile devient un poème où des personnages évoqués par de simples taches de couleurs se fondent sur un paysage de sable et de mer. Ses trois tableaux, à l'allure d'aquarelles orientales modernisées, présentent trois soleils, trois pastilles blanches rappelant l'influence de l'estampe japonaise. Seule toile de Rosales, Ophélie,

dégage un climat voilé de mystère au milieu duquel apparaît comme un spectre la tache blanche de la noyée. Cette suite de paysages annonce les voies de l'abstraction.

Moins nombreux, les portraits montrent également des styles variés. Avec sa jeune femme assise, Ruiz défie les lois de la profondeur, donne une étrangeté, une atmosphère énigmatique à son tableau. Quant aux scènes intérieures de Rusinol et de Casas, elles évoquent à la limite la douce lumière feutrée des Vermeer. Majestueuses, les toiles de Sorolla se dressent à la place d'honneur, face à l'entrée. Qu'il s'agisse de femmes entourant un enfant ou d'une scène paysanne, l'artiste allie la vibration de la lumière à la vivacité de la couleur. Ici, composition traditionnelle et recherche au niveau du rendu des ombres et de la lumière se rejoignent. Jaunes, bleus et orangés crus, mordants, sont plaqués sur la toile et viennent se greffer effrontément aux couleurs tendres.

Ce n'est pas une peinture qui ouvre le catalogue explicatif, mais une photographie montrant Sorolla, debout sous un parasol de plage, le regard rivé vers le ciel et la mer, «à la recherche de la lumière». Cette apparition de la photographie devait bouleverser la peinture et provoquer la naissance de l'abstraction. «Impressionniste» ou «luministe», le peintre de la fin du siècle dernier, en pressentant les limites du réalisme, annonçait non seulement la naissance de l'abstrait, mais aussi l'émergence du surréalisme... Hall de l'Hotel de Ville, de 10H à 20H du lundi au vendredi et de 10H à 17H le samedi et le dimanche.



Chic, l'art-choc !

Sophie Beaulé

«La pensée est le germe. Les rêves sont les poils du pinceau de l'artiste. Et pendant que l'oeil fait le guet pour le cerveau, je transpose dans mon art mes perceptions les plus intimes, ma vision du monde. J'essaie d'aller au-delà de l'ordinaire et du connu, je crée un infini intérieur.» (Arshile Gorky, 1942)

La peinture, porte ouverte sur l'infini... Avec le petit vent de printemps qui nous chatouille les humeurs, Montréal connaît une véritable bourrasque d'expositions d'art. Il y en a une, particulièrement vivifiante, parmi les charcuteries européennes et la foule bigarrée de la rue St-Laurent: celle de Anne-Marie Bonin, Cécile Surprenant et Monique Régimbald-Zeiber.

Trois femmes, trois amies, trois styles: mais toutes menées par l'amour de la peinture. Au creux d'un petit loft ensoleillé où elles exposent pour la première fois ensemble, les expériences artistiques offertes divergent, se complètent, provoquent quelque chose en nous...

Anne-Marie Bonin nous introduit

dans un univers mécanique où surgissent l'animal, la violence et le sang. Ses tableaux sont formés de dessins de camions et d'amas d'animaux morts, complétés par de la gouache aux couleurs fortes. Plutôt portée vers le dessin, Anne-Marie Bonin découvre il y a quelques temps le pouvoir de la couleur; celle-ci sera largement utilisée comme décors de la toile, la rendant extrêmement vivante et mobile. C'est une présence envahissante dans un monde d'où l'homme est absent. Bref un travail intéressant, en pleine évolution.

Cécile Surprenant, toute jeune peintre, nous montre diverses toiles témoignant de son évolution picturale. Comme Bonin, notre artiste est attirée par la magie de la couleur. Ses premières toiles présentent des formes abstraites, mouvantes, dominées par les effets de couleur. Puis, découvrant la mythologie grecque, Cécile Surprenant donne une certaine orientation à ses oeuvres: l'on voit apparaître des vases grecs, des formes humaines dans des couleurs de plus en plus éclatantes. Sa toile la plus récente, et certainement la plus réussie, nous fait découvrir une

scène de combat par les formes paradoxalement brutes et travaillées, achevées par un jaune lumineux. Une toile impulsive, qui nous laisse présager du talent certain de Cécile Surprenant.

La dernière mais non la moindre: Monique Régimbald-Zeiber. Ayant déjà à son actif plusieurs expositions, l'artiste nous invite à rencontrer une oeuvre amoureusement mûrie et cogitée. Ses créations s'avèrent profondément originales. Je dis «créations» car son oeuvre se situe à mi-chemin entre la peinture et la sculpture: collages-montages de bois, d'éclats de verre, éléments figuratifs comme des photocopies de peintures, des comics américains, figuration inspirée de Matisse et j'en passe.

La petite chose et La tentation sont assurément les pièces les plus réussies. La petite chose, se référant à la fois «à la voisine» (la petite «Chose») et à l'épithète qualifiant la création, nous entraîne dans un univers cloisonné, étouffant, irréductible. Monique Régimbald-Zeiber conduit l'oeil du spectateur du haut vers le bas de la création. C'est d'abord un intérieur

Suite à la page 30



POURQUOI PAYER PLUS CHER?



SUZUKI
83  84

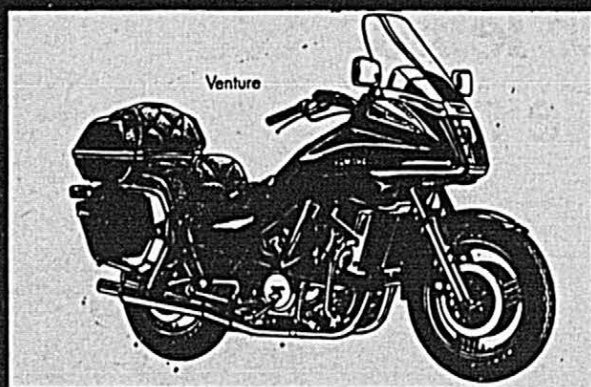


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Paul et Mick

Le discours gai de Montréal

par Jacques Leroux

Le ridicule tue.

Avec le déclin des années 70, Montréal a vu le déclin du militantisme gai. Phénomène largement assimilé à l'apparition et au développement de la crise économique mondiale, la débâcle des forces militantes s'est alors observée dans la plupart, sinon dans la totalité des organisations populaires et syndicales, seul le mouvement féministe semblant survivre et se renforcer. Des groupes politiques ont alors éclaté et des magazines sont disparus. Plusieurs organisations qui pratiquaient le syndicalisme de combat ont aussi perdu des plumes. Parallèlement, de nouveaux groupes sont nés et de nouveaux militants sont montés dans les organisations déjà existantes, portant un discours différent de celui des années 70.

Le "nouveau discours des années 80" se proclame tantôt de la concertation, tantôt du socio-culturel et parfois des deux, dépendant du milieu où il s'entend. A vrai dire, il y a bien peu de nouveau dans la ligne qui pousse à la conciliation en réaction à la lutte et l'action militante. Ce qui est nouveau en 1980, c'est que cette tendance a pris le pouvoir de plusieurs organisations et a fait de son discours celui de ces groupes.

L'exemple du mouvement gai québécois est frappant à cet égard. Comme ailleurs dans la gauche, une certaine unité régnait dans ses rangs, la majorité étant mobilisée contre les forces de l'ordre et l'état symbolisé par le Parti libéral du Québec. L'élection du PQ en 1976 représentait une victoire pour plusieurs qui voyaient l'espoir d'une société meilleure après Bourassa. Mais alors que les militants et les militantes de la gauche devaient déchanter davan-

tage d'année en année, le PQ relançait l'espoir des gais en adoptant des amendements à la Charte des droits et libertés en 1977, rendant illégale la discrimination sur la base de l'orientation sexuelle dans certains secteurs de la société.

La démobilité générale de la gauche au début de la crise et ce "cadeau" du gouvernement ont complètement isolé les militants gais qui ne croyaient pas à l'avènement d'une société égalitaire via les seules modifications apportées à la Charte et qui désiraient pour-

suivre le combat. La tendance socio-culturelle s'est graduellement retrouvée au pouvoir des organisations gais. Le départ des lesbiennes sur des bases féministes autonomistes a fait perdre à ces groupes un dernier foyer de contestation militante. Présents depuis le début, les militants pro-gouvernement, les péquistes, ont eu le vent dans les voiles pour diffuser leur discours: la période de mobilisation est terminée, passons à la concertation. Au même mo-

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Informatiser ?

par Christian Houdre

Les conclusions qui s'imposent à la suite de notre précédent article étaient les suivantes: il est inutile pour l'immense majorité d'entre nous d'avoir un ordinateur personnel, et de plus il est dangereux de l'introduire à l'école auprès de jeunes enfants.

Alors, à qui profite tout ce tapage autour de l'informatique? Cela est très simple. Cela sert uniquement à augmenter les profits des fabricants d'ordinateur (IBM est en passe de devenir la plus importante multinationale du monde).

Ces compagnies ont agi de façon classique, comme dans le cas de la mise en marché d'une nouvelle marque de lessive pour laquelle il n'existe aucun besoin; on le crée donc. Alors qu'il n'existait de marché pour les ordinateurs personnels ou à l'école, elles l'ont créé.

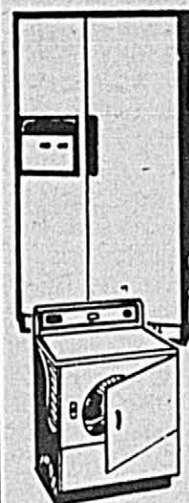
Malgré ce conservatisme, elles ont innové de la manière suivante. Elles ont, à l'aide d'arguments fallacieux, convaincu toutes les institutions gouvernementales du

bien fondé de leurs objectifs. En jouant sur la peur du sous-développement, du retard technologique, de l'arriération scientifique, elles ont plié à qui mieux mieux tous les rouages du pouvoir sur le virage technologique. Elles ont convaincu les médias, tous les pouvoirs d'information, de la nécessité de leurs objectifs; aussi pas une seule note discordante ne vient troubler leur quiétude.

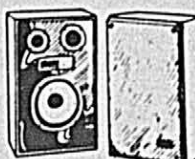
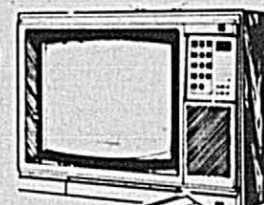
Alors que pour une lessive les contre-pouvoirs existent (association de consommateurs etc.), il en existe aucune pour s'opposer à la poussée de l'informatique).

Malgré l'absence et le mutisme de contre-pouvoir naturel, il n'est pas trop tard pour s'interroger sur l'impact de l'introduction de l'informatique dans notre vie. Cette interrogation nous paraît vitale et même si ces deux articles ont semblé exagérés, à certains, leur rédaction est une réaction de rejet vis à vis l'un des courants dominants, leur but premier est d'apporter une opinion différente pour que s'ouvre le débat.

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en 1984

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ment, leurs groupes, l'ADGLO (Association pour les droits des gais et des lesbiennes du Québec) en tête, développaient une ligne socio-culturelle de service et d'animation. Finie la lutte de libération, finie l'orientation combative pour les droits des gais, le gouvernement veille!

Aujourd'hui, alors qu'une majorité des hommes gais de tout âge et de toute race, à Montréal comme ailleurs dans le monde, est encore cachée et réprimée, que font les organisations qui ont pour but premier de regrouper et de défendre les gais?

Derrière le discours socio-culturel se cache un mépris et des gais en difficulté et des gais militants. Les activités des organisations qui défendent cette ligne, ce qu'elles font de plus actif, ont la prétention d'avoir un impact sur l'affirmation des gais dans la société. Il faut bien voir qu'il n'est pas donné à une majorité de s'affirmer socialement et que ces gens n'ont aucun intérêt à être identifiés par la fréquentation d'activités en plein milieu gai. Les gais qui fréquentent ces activités sont ceux qui ont soit déjà affiché leur homosexualité ou ceux qui peuvent encore se permettre de le faire.

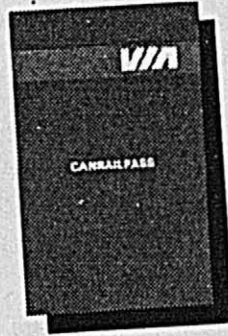
La ligne d'action socio-culturelle oublie la nécessité d'intervenir sur la place publique pour effectivement faciliter l'affirmation des gais par une lutte aux préjugés sociaux et à la répression. Négliger cet aspect, c'est négliger la majorité de ceux pour qui ces organisations devraient travailler. D'autre part, ce discours dépeint de façon malhonnête l'attitude syndicaliste en maintenant que les militants ne recherchent que la confrontation dans la lutte et en prétendant que la concertation veut au contraire bâtir sur du concret. Rien n'est plus faux. Les socio-culturels sont bien ceux qui limitent à un seul champ l'action de l'organisation. Ils sont ceux qui pratiquent l'intolérance dont ils accablent les militants en ceci qu'ils refusent toute action engagée alors que les militantisent de développer et les services à la communauté gale et la lutte pour les droits des gais, ceci n'étant pas une contradiction pour eux. Le concret s'y trouve davantage, dans l'action comme dans les activités, mais l'orientation est nettement axée sur une volonté dynamique de modifier la société actuelle pour obtenir le respect et l'égalité sociale pour les gais.

1984, Année internationale d'action lesbienne et gale. Quel est le projet de société des organisations gales de Montréal? Le ridicule tue. Mourons.

Ont collaboré à cette édition: Sophie B., Le Nagix, Sophie D., Christian H., Athena D., Jeffrey E., Richard L., Jacques L., Yannick D., Jean-Yves L., François, Marie-Andrée C., Daniel M.W. et quelques camarades de l'édition anglaise.

LE CANADA

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* Valable du 1er juin au 30 septembre 1984. Les voyages peuvent commencer ou se terminer durant cette période. Valable pour autres voyages durant le reste de l'année, jusqu'au 15 décembre, à l'exception de la période du Jeudi Saint au Lundi de Pâques.

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STUDENTS' SOCIETY BUDGET REQUESTS

Notice to All McGill Student Groups:
(Submissions will be received from April 6th until
4:30 p.m., April 30, 1984.)

Budget requests are limited to groups directly recognized by the McGill Students' Council (i.e., organizations classified as "Functional Groups", campus-wide "Interest Groups" or "Society Activities").

Interest groups must have been in operation since January 1, 1984 in order to submit a budget request. Groups submitting budget requests will be contacted regarding their submission as soon as is possible. Interest group budget requests must include in the revenue column membership fees from not less than 30 members each paying not less than \$2.00. These membership fees and a signed membership list must be handed in no later than October 31st, 1984 by any interest group with an approved budget.

Certain interest groups are not eligible to receive Students' Society funds as per Council policy adopted December 7th, 1977. These include groups with political or religious affiliations or beliefs. Any other group which, by the nature of its doctrine, discourages membership by all except those which adhere to that doctrine, as determined by Students' Council, is also ineligible to receive Society funds.

NOTE:

Applications for Budget forms may be obtained at the Students' Society General Office. Requests, with justifications, should be typed and addressed to the Joint Management Committee. They should be delivered or mailed to: Leslie Copeland, Operations Secretary, Students' Society General Office, Room 105, 3480 McTavish Street, Montreal, Quebec H3A 1X9 NO LATER THAN 4:30 PM, MONDAY, APRIL 30TH, 1984.



Paul Reilly
Chairman
Joint Management Committee

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Clear out your cupboards for a good cause... tell all your friends and neighbours... bring your books — all kinds most welcome — to Redpath Hall.

Students will be on hand to help you, so why not help us to celebrate the official start of work on the 1984 McGill Book Fair (October 17, 18) to raise money for scholarships to McGill.

... We're open after Depot Day every Tuesday from 10:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m., or call 392-4816 for the depot nearest you.

STUDENTS' SOCIETY OFFICE SPACE REQUESTS

Notice to All McGill Student Groups:
(Submissions will be received from April 6th
until 4:30pm, April 30th, 1984.)

Any student group on campus may request office space in the University provided the group has been in operation since January 1st, 1984. According to Council policy adopted September 13, 1978, the same groups ineligible to receive Students' Society funds are also not eligible to be given office space in the Union.

Please note the following:

- groups with office space in 1983/84 will be given preference
- Students' Council reserves the right to assign office space to any new ad hoc committee it may form up to the time at which space allocation for 1984/85 is approved by Council.
- the Joint Management Committee will review all space requests and, at its discretion, will decide which groups assigned space will have to share offices.
- groups recognized by the Students' Athletics Council will be entitled to one office only. This office will be shared by not more than 6 sports clubs as determined by the SAC.

Due to the extremely high demand for space in the Union, it would be highly appreciated if groups which do not absolutely need office space refrain from requesting an office.

In the letter of application for office space, please include any comments or recommendations relating to the physical condition of the club offices, the adequacy of the furniture and accessories and any improvements that should be made.

NOTE:

There is no specific request form for office space. Requests, with justifications, should be typed and addressed to the Joint Management Committee. They should be delivered or mailed to: Leslie Copeland, Operations Secretary, Students' Society General Office, Room 105, 3480 McTavish Street, Montreal, Quebec H3A 1X9 NO LATER THAN 4:30 PM, MONDAY, APRIL 30TH, 1984.



Paul Reilly
Chairman
Joint Management Committee

Que ne ferions-nous point pour

Nadine et Paco...? En leur hon-

neur, cette courte annonce en

anglais dans la section française:

Mexican girl, 17 years old,

would like to spend her summer

speaking english. She is looking

for an english family which

could integrate her into their

family life. Her parents are will-

ing to pay her food and board or

to have somebody interested in

learning spanish in exchange.

For more informations, call

688-7094 and ask for Nadine.

Suite de la page 27

familier, rappelant Matisse, puis la

frontière, la clôture. Tout en bas,

une petite fille enfermée. De rouge

et de bleu, cette création traduit

l'univers travaillé, intelligent et

profondément humain du peintre.

La tentation exprime la peur du

vide de l'homme. Le noir,

représentant le néant, domine la

pièce où s'esquisse au fil du regard

un petit garçon de dos, face au mur

— et au vide. Une grille à la

hauteur du portrait d'Yves Klein

exprime la volonté de néant de ce

peintre comme réalisation ultime de

l'art. Les créations de Régimbald-

Zeiber attirent, nous laissent un

parfum subtil. On apprivoise peu à

peu ses créations lourdes de sens

et de sensibilité. Oeuvre avant-

gardiste? Certainement!

Que dire de plus, sinon que j'ai

passé un moment agréable en com-

pagnie des artistes et de leurs

toiles. Une exposition à voir absolu-

ment, pour bien commencer le

printemps. Et surtout, des artistes

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B.D. surréaliste

par Sophie Durocher

Qui a dit que la bande dessinée devait être logique et structurée, et qu'elle devait inlassablement raconter, de cadre en cadre, de bulle en bulle, des histoires sagement pensées et aussi vraisemblables que réalistes?

Heureusement qu'il ne s'est trouvé personne jusqu'ici pour se plaindre de ce que certains auteurs se plaisent à introduire dans leurs bandes une certaine dose d'absurde et d'humour noir.

Cette approche du 9e art a un maître, reconnu ou ignoré: Edward Gorey.

Tout est différent, personnel à propos de Gorey. A commencer par sa plume. Avec lui, pas de dessins à la va-vite, à peine ébauchés, bâclés, aussitôt vus aussitôt oubliés. Non, il fige, rafistole, méticuleux comme pas un.

Son trait est clair et défini. Ses dessins ont la simplicité des ombres chinoises, leur découpage sur fond neutre, les jeux de gris. Les traits hachurés des ses images rappellent la lithographie comme on en retrouve dans les gravures du 19e siècle.

La qualité de son œuvre frappe, à tel point que l'on devrait ranger ses œuvres dans le rayon des albums d'art.

Mais la graphie n'est pas tout, et les dessins de Gorey, bien que fort appréciables en soi, ne seraient pas aussi accrocheurs si on les amputait sauvagement de leurs textes.

Contre toutes les modes, envers toutes les règles du courant moderne et modernisateur, Ogdred Weary(1) écrit en vers, le plus souvent de huit pieds. Un art qui ne court plus les livres depuis que Victor Hugo a disparu de la surface de la littérature...

Classique, non?

Mais ce n'est pas encore tout car je n'ai pas livré le meilleur de cet auteur, qui réside dans ses histoires.

Regera Dowdy (2) partage une passion avec Jack L'Eventreur et Edgar Allan Poe: le sordide. Des petits enfants dévorés par les ours, un couple maniaque qui photographie ses enfants victimes et une diva assassinée par un admirateur zélé serviront de sujets à ses courts récits. Et toujours il reste impassible, ne s'impliquant pas dans ses histoires, ne jugeant personne: l'auteur n'est qu'un observateur.

Mais bien qu'aimant les crimes, Raddory Geew(3) ne verse pas pour autant dans l'exhibitionnisme. Jamais on ne verra de sang; du meurtrier on n'aperçoit que l'arme, de la victime le pied ou la tête. Propreté et distinction en toutes occasions!

Mais il n'a pas, grand bien lui en fasse, qu'une seule passion. Son deuxième penchant est pour l'absurde, le loufoque et l'incongru. Et c'est ici que le surréalisme rentre en jeu. L'auteur crée un monde parallèle d'histoires sans queue ni tête, un peu déroutantes et très inattendues. A témoin *The Stupid*

Joke, où un jeune garçon se fait littéralement gober par son lit, ou *The Tuning Fork* où les membres d'une famille disparaissent les uns



à la suite des autres, aspirés par la baignoire.

Le monde de Gorey se situe quelque part entre la fin du 19e et le début du 20e siècle. Les femmes, le teint pâle, le corps gracile, portent boa au cou et robes à la taille basse. Les hommes sont vêtus de tweed, de velours, de fourrure et tous deux évoluent dans un décor de châteaux, d'opéra et de théâtre. La vie facile, quoi...

Il suffit pourtant de tourner les pages pour trouver un paysage de misère, de rats pourris, d'égouts et de chômage. On ne pourra pas l'accuser de ne voir que le bon côté des choses!



phigorey also en 1983. Malheureusement Mr. Gorey n'a pas beaucoup d'imagination pour ses titres.

Le mot de la fin: comme chacun sait, le véritable art ne peut être que rare. Sinon il devient purement commercial, comme la Joconde sur les verres en carton; c'est sans doute pour cette raison que les livres de Edward Gorey sont pratiquement introuvables à Montréal.

(1) Un de ces nombreux acronymes.

(2) Un autre acronyme...

(3) Toujours un de ses acronymes!

Jusqu'ici, ce brillant homme a publié trois albums: *Amphigorey* (Paragon Books) en 1972, *Amphigorey too* en 1975, et *Am-*

Les dieux

par Christine Baudaux

Est-il besoin de parler du film? Il suffit de lire la publicité: tout le monde a entendu parler, a vu. Les dieux sont tombés sur la tête.

Tout le monde reconnaît l'efficacité de ses gags, car surtout, tout le monde a ri, ri, ri.

Tous, sauf vous. Vous vous précipitez donc au «Berri» ou au «Longueuil» un vendredi soir; vous partez, bien entendu, une bonne demi-heure en avance, vous doutant de la queue qui vous attend. Il y a une queue, en effet. Mais pour le film de la salle d'à côté. Si *Les dieux sont tombés sur la tête* sont populaires dans les journaux, les cinémas n'affichent plus, après quelques mois, complet: des sièges pour tout le monde, même en fin de semaine.

L'histoire — car c'est une belle histoire — des *Dieux* ... est simple. Les bushmen vivent en paix au centre du désert du Kalahari. Un objet (vous ne devinez jamais lequel) envoyé par les dieux perturbe la vie de la tribu; un bushman se dévoue donc pour rapporter l'objet malfaisant chez les dieux, «au bout du monde».

Une histoire d'amour civilisée vient ajouter la touche tendre et romantique à cette satire.

Les dieux sont tombés sur la tête est un film à la morale moderne. Critique du monde évolué, des villes, des machines; critique des

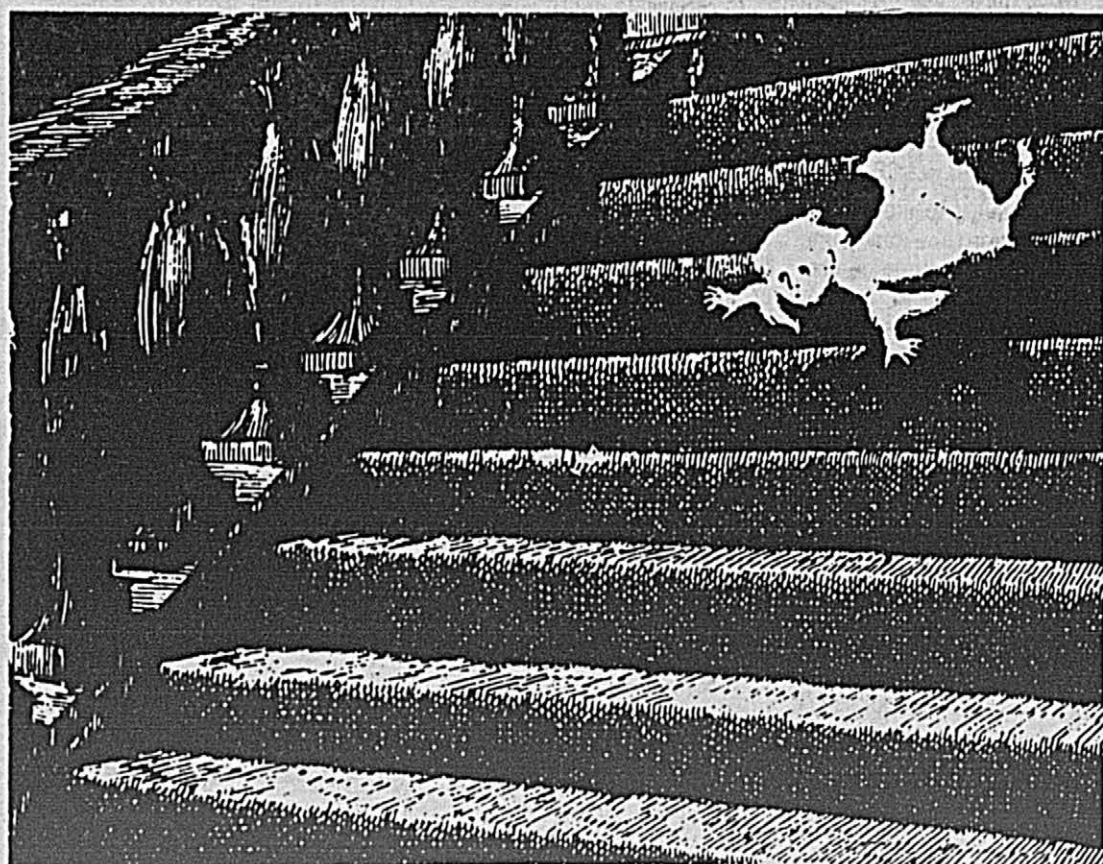
mœurs — comportements habituels et conventions — compliqués des êtres civilisés. Les thèmes à la mode, tels l'écologie, le retour aux sources, le terrorisme, le Tiers-Monde sont récupérés au nom du cinéma comique. Sans condamner quoi que ce soit, *Les dieux* ... se placent du côté de la sincérité, de la simplicité.

N'allez pas philosopher là-dessus! *Les dieux* ... ne s'approprient aucun message, aucune déologie. Ils utilisent simplement un des procédés du rire: placer côte-à-côte deux situations, deux styles de personnage complètement opposés. Et voir à travers le regard et la mentalité de l'un, le comportement de l'autre.

L'absurdité du mode de vie urbain ressort de façon grotesque.

Les dieux sont tombés sur la tête véhiculent bon nombre de clichés. En amour, entre autre. Ces clichés poussés au maximum provoquent aussi le rire. La caméra s'en mêle parfois, avec des séquences accélérées, quelques gros plans, une voix «off» qui nous raconte, un peu à la manière d'un conte pour enfants, cette charmante histoire.

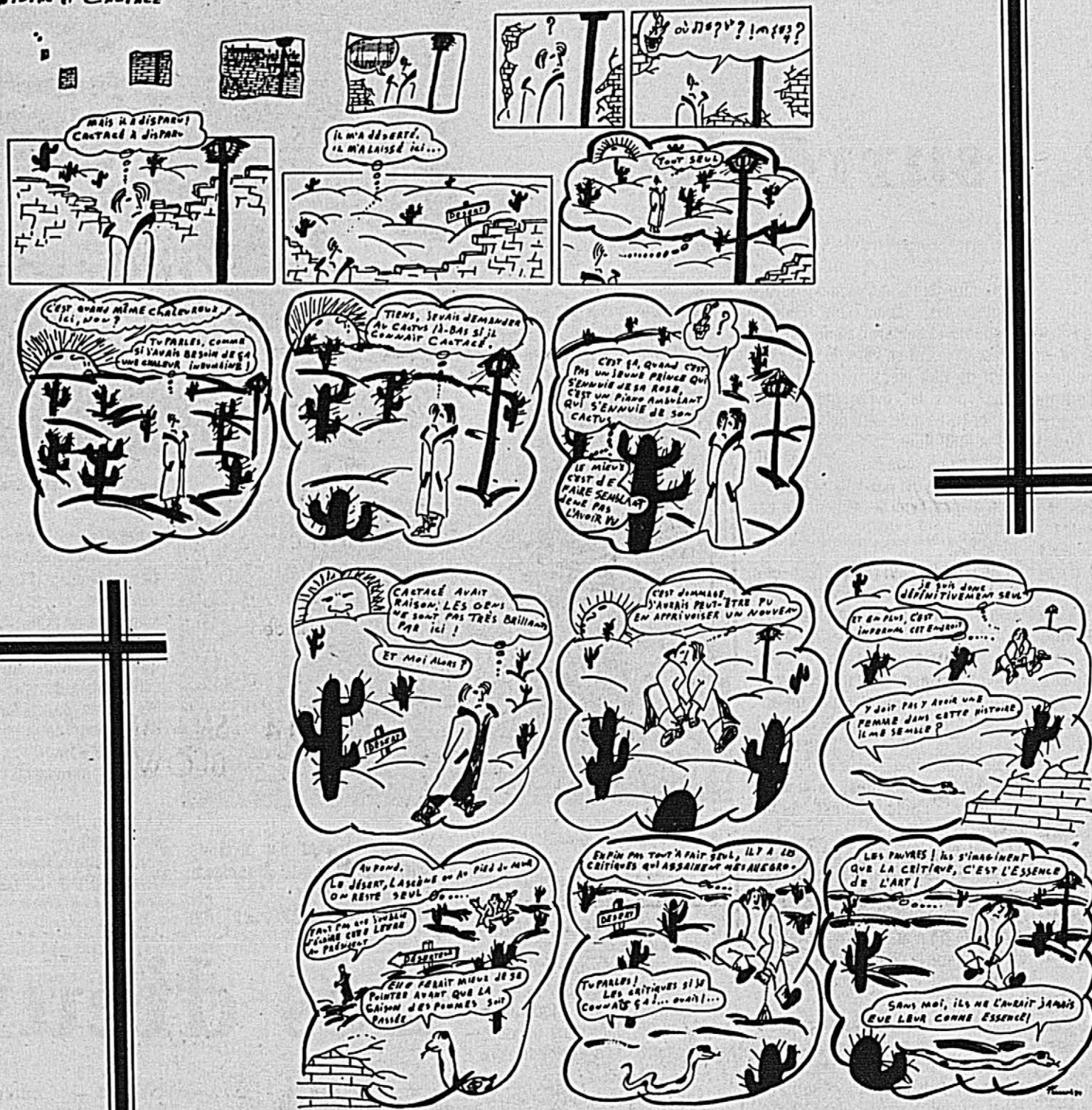
Les dieux ... n'a pas choisi la subtilité pour convaincre son public. La répétition, la mimique, l'exagération ont déjà fait leur preuve en tant que procédés du rire. Et pourtant, riez-vous autant qu'on vous l'a promis?



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Farce chimique

par Nagi Mouawad

Répétez vingt fois, très rapidement, le couple de mot Iran-Irak et vous obtenez quelque chose comme «YAK-YAN»...Yak-yan, quelle dérision!

Trois ans de guerre, plus de 100,000 morts l'avenir d'un peuple remis en question. Trois ans d'enfer durant lesquelles «les décadences occidentales» et leur homologue léninisto-stalino-marxisto-bolchévique-trotskyso-communisto-socialo-progressisto-russe, ont laissé faire gentiment, en fournissant les ingrédients nécessaires et en salant la facture.

Soudain, coup de théâtre: ces «monstres» irakiens décident de saupoudrer un peu de nitrate de céri et d'oxyde de céri sur la tête de leur ennemi.

Cela ne se peut! déclare le gros des décadences occi. Et les Etats-Unis passent à l'action: embargo sur tous les produits chimiques à destination des deux belligérants, et hop, ils s'en lavent les mains (inutile de rappeler que d'une part, plusieurs médicaments sont des produits chimiques et que, d'autre part, l'importance des exportations chimiques en direction de l'Irak et

de l'Irak dans le P.N.B américain...).

Le L.S.M.B.T.C.S.P. russe ne dit rien; forcément, il a utilisé des produits chimiques en Afghanistan. Mais pour lui, point d'embargo mais plutôt embarquement des produits chimiques; le bougre, il paye bien pour les avoir.

Mais pourquoi n'a-t-on pas le droit de tuer les pauvres types qui font une guerre à laquelle ils ne comprennent rien, chimiquement? Après tout, une guerre chimique, c'est silencieux, tous les hommes d'état, les dignitaires religieux, et les marchands d'armes pourraient dormir tranquillement! Ce serait tellement plus facile, plus rapide, plus efficace et moins coûteux.

Moins coûteux...Tiens donc! Qui a établi la Convention de Genève? Les fournisseurs attirés d'armes. Ah les malins, ils ont vite compris que seul les armes conventionnelles rapportent bien. Du coup, ils ont établi une convention officielle et tout et tout, pour interdire l'utilisation d'armes différentes. Bien sûr, ils n'ont pas demandé leur avis aux combattants. C'est vrai, quoi, après tout, peut-être

qu'un fondamentaliste religieux préférerait aller au paradis chimiquement plutôt que d'être égorgé ou que de recevoir une balle dans le crâne. Pourrait-on faire un sondage dans ce sens?

Certains me rétorqueront que mourir par balle est tellement plus naturel que mourir en respirant une poudre argentée de nitrate de céri et d'oxyde de céri. Ce en quoi ils auraient peut-être raison, car, à tout malheur, quelque chose est bon: quelques années après la fin de la guerre, une multinationale quelconque achètera la bande de terrain où eurent lieu les combats et inondera nos marchés avec un nouveau Empty-Dumpty, ou tout autre produit similaire...Elle pourra se vanter d'avoir utilisé des engrais naturels.

D'ici là, les observateurs de l'homme nu pourront compter les morts et faire des rapports qui seront lus avec grand sérieux durant les cortèges funéraires des «nations civilisées» dans le martèlement monotone des bombes atomiques.

Yak-Yan, Yak-Yan, Yak-

En fin d'année, il devient nécessaire de remercier les nombreux collaborateurs(-trices) qui participèrent à l'existence de ce bouleversant journal. Tous les citer implique toutefois le très grand danger d'oublier quelqu'un, insulte et humiliation suprêmes pour toute célébrité-en-puissance qui se respecte.

On se doit néanmoins de souligner l'atmosphère remarquablement inspiratrice qui régnait lors des présences de l'équipe du Daily français dans le local du journal et il faut sincèrement se demander ce que serait devenu

l'édition anglaise elle-même si les francophones n'y avaient pas mis leur vivacité légendaire.

Enfin, un dernier mot pour la mémoire de Daniel M.Weinstock qui a réussi, malgré ses innombrables défauts, à donner au Daily français la place qu'il mérite parmi les grands hebdomadaires de cette planète. Pour voir cette tradition se poursuivre et admirer à l'oeuvre le nouveau et non-moins illustre rédacteur-en-chef, préparez-vous à passer à l'histoire, et à participer, la session prochaine, au seul et unique Daily français.

— Richard Latendresse

On your meanderings downtown, check out the Italian space art and the ultra modern decor at Pavillon Coiffeurs. Inside, you'll find the haircuts are just as new and fashionable as the decor.

Owner Jean Claude Velez knows what's in for 1984. Due to the unprecedented pop success of the androgynous lead singer of the U.K.'s Culture Club, many people are asking for the Boy George look. Earlier British music influences have made new wave and punk haircuts popular.

Velez says people are asking for "fizz colour" — temporary neon

tints emanating from America's style capital, California. Colours last a night, or for the adventurous, one week long.

Very different, but still very fashionable at the moment is one length hair — a more classical style which is easy to manage.

A gel-daubed curly layered look is still very current and is also extremely easy to manage. Colour highlighting and body waves add to grooming ease.

Pavillon, according to Velez who is one of the four partners, is the oldest established salon in the city. In operation for eighteen years,

Pavillon employs a staff of 50 trained professionals.

Pavillon staff regularly travel to England and Paris to check out what's new on the haute-coiffure scene. Sebastien's, catering to L.A.'s well-groomed 'beautiful' people, is very trendy right now for its California look, and is influencing a lot of styles at Pavillon.

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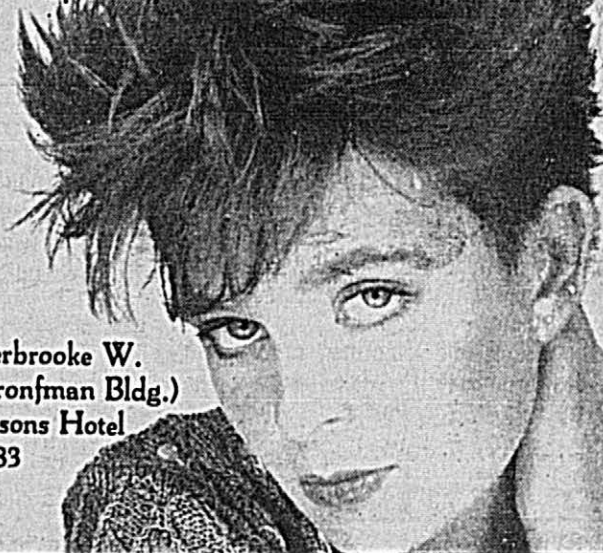
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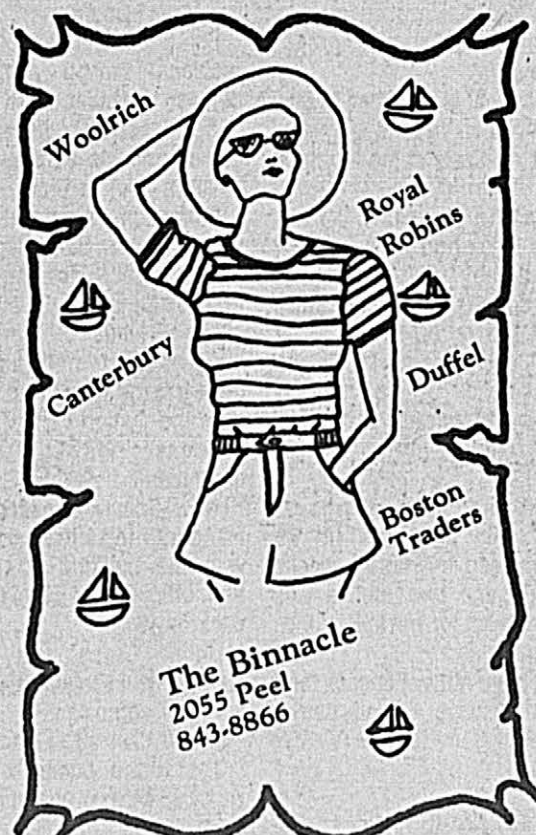
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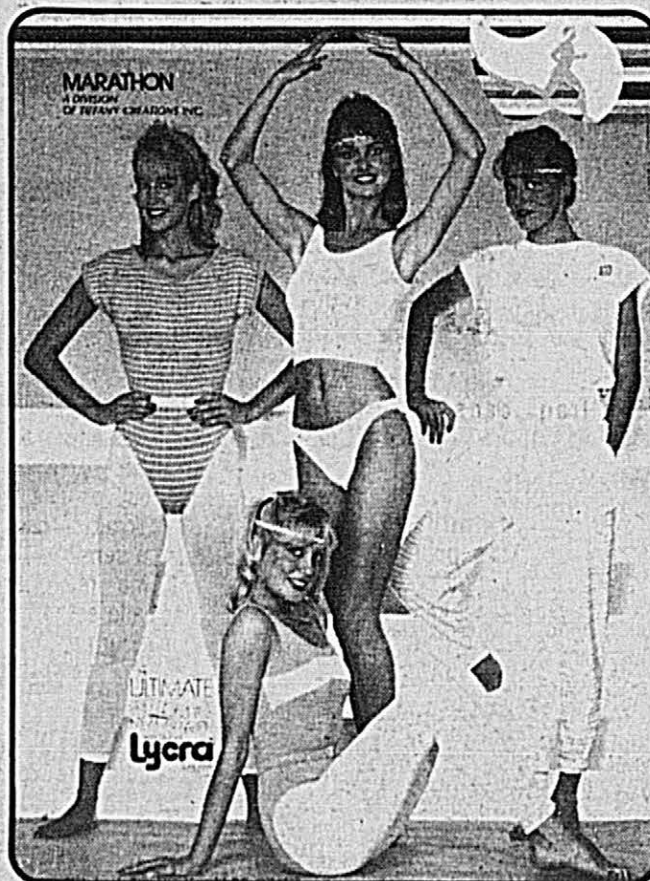
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SPORTS

Fencers slash way to QUAA title

by Kate Sinclair

Sports at McGill — the facilities are crumbling under our feet, as coaches leave in disgust. . . Somewhere in the fading picture there must be a spark — a bunch of winners, dedicating themselves to give sports to McGill a good name again. There they are — the McGill fencing team!

The team walked off with the QUAA championship after the final tournament of the year at UQAM, March 18th. The win was unofficially in the bag after the third of four tournaments since McGill consistently came in first overall. Combining the results for men's and women's foil and sabre for all tournaments, McGill placed first nine times, second twice, and fourth once. Michael Carey and Robbie Sinclair were given awards for QUAA leaders in sabre and men's foil, respectively.

Other highlights of the season include the women's foil victory at the Royal Military College Invitation in Kingston, where they placed first out of fifteen teams, losing only four of the 48 bouts.

Leslie Wade, one of the few women sabre fencers in Canada,

became the first to fence at a Canadian Open tournament, the Heineken, in November. The officials have since barred women from men's sabre for technical reasons, leaving worthy competitors as Lesly with nowhere to fence but the university circuit.

There was an increase in participation in Canadian Open competitions among McGill fencers. A number did very well, becoming 'classed' on the basis of placings in the tournaments (rankings are 'A', 'B', 'C', and 'unclassified.') Robbie Sinclair and Eugene Constantin became 'B's', and James McCullough a 'C'.

Robbie Sinclair was named team MVP for his results at the open and QUAA tournaments, dedication to the team, and for helping out the teams' future members.

This year was the start of Coach Alan Dunkley's McGill career. In addition to his teaching abilities, he gave the team what it had been missing — the confidence to win. He plans to stay at McGill until he retires some 40 years from now — the McGill fencing team may be on top for many years to come.



Coach Dunkley — Climbing the ladder of success

daily — TAMARA TARASOFF

Concordia dupes McGill athletics

by Glen Cunningham

Last year, the concept of honouring the efforts of the professional media in promoting collegiate/amateur sports was introduced.

The McGill-Concordia Universities Media Award was the official title given to the award, and CBC Television Sports George Springate and CBC Radio Sports John Hancock took home the award in their respective categories last year.

The premise of the award is twofold. Firstly, and most importantly, the professional media is encouraged to continue their efforts in promoting collegiate sports with the acknowledgement by both major universities. (It was hoped that other media would challenge for the nomination in the coming months.) Secondly, it was hoped that by allowing both universities to play part, McGill and Concordia could leave the rivalry on the fields of play, and establish a degree of good faith and fair play in joining together in order to promote their respective athletic programs.

Last year, the award was given at the Concordia banquet. McGill is to take the hosting honours this year.

The sports information offices of both universities were to cast their votes for this year's winner. Journal de Montréal journalist Louis Senay was deemed the winner in print media. John Hancock and George Springate were not to be repeat winners on the basis that three names would dilute the award. The fact that three categories would be represented through an expansion of the Media

Award escaped both offices.

Concordia Sports Information's Bob Phillips was to cast the first vote. He commented that George Springate "does not get my vote this year. He doesn't deserve it." Upon making this statement, Phillips proceeded to make a special appearance on News Watch Sports in order to present Springate the special service award

"In recognition of outstanding contribution to university sports." Those words are particularly familiar to myself — I inscribed them on the Media Award last year.

By permitting McGill to honour Louis Senay with the Universities Media Award and voting down the idea of allowing the electronic media to be involved, Concordia has pushed itself into the limelight.

This was not a diabolical plot Bob Phillips has chosen to unveil; it is a child-like drama of camouflage that Concordia is rapidly becoming famous for.

Clearly, McGill has been duped, upstaged by a petty play by one whose credentials now lay open to skepticism.

McGill is told "the man simply doesn't deserve it" while the man who said it, Bob Phillips, is front

and center honouring the very individual he voted against.

Confusing? Not really, when one considers that Bob Phillips works under the Concordia Athletics' modus operandi which can be safely called truly "unique."

An idea to unite the two universities has dissolved before it has had a chance to form; shame on you Bob Phillips.

Hockey Redmen: Super finish

by Earl Zukerman

The 102nd edition of McGill's hockey team had many peaks and valleys over 1983-84, finishing with a 9-10-5 league record — good enough for 2nd place in the five-team QUAA, their best placing in 22 years.

Making their first playoff appearance in 5 years, the Red and White met Ottawa's Gee Gees in a best-of-five semi-final and were eliminated in overtime of the fourth game. A 9-5 victory in Game 3 had marked McGill's first playoff victory since joining the CIAU in 1962-63.

Coach Tyler's Redmen finished the season at .500 with an overall record of 19-19-9, marking the first .500 overall season in 13 years and only the third since 1962-63.

Numerous individual achievements were accomplished: Defenceman Gilles Hudon was named to the QUAA First All-Star Team for the second consecutive season. He spent the previous spr-

ing playing as the only Quebec university athlete with Team Canada at the Pravda Prize Tournament (Leningrad, USSR) and subsequently participated in the Olympic team's eastern and national try-out camps. Hudon was also named as McGill's Male Athlete of the Year.

Netminder Darren Turner, a 19 year-old sophomore recruit from Sherwood Park, Alta., was selected to the QUAA's Second All-Star Team and was probably the single most important reason that McGill started off so well. However, an inconsistent 2nd half was equally a contributing factor to the Redmen demise.

Two Redmen finished among the QUAA's Top Ten Scoring Leaders: David Ducharme (16-22-38) placed sixth while linemate Brad Field (15-18-33) finished eighth.

Ducharme was named Redmen MVP, elected team captain for next year, and won the Labatts Trophy for most 3-star selections in home games.

Mark Reade won the Rookie of the Year award while Doug Harrison earned the Most Improved Player honours.

Réal Paiement was invited to play for the Olympic Team's game vs the Soviet All-Stars at the Montréal Forum.

Graduating captain Yves Beaucage finished his 4-year career with a 157 consecutive game 'iron-man' streak. Since joining McGill in 80-81 he never missed a league game (105) and only missed 1 of 165 varsity games; he even participated in two exhibition games played on the same day.

Rookie Alain Robichaud, who led the team with 30 goals (in 36 games), missed the first 2 weeks of training-camp because he was invited to try-out for the NHL's Pittsburgh Penguins.

Defenceman Mike Babcock and forward Ducharme earned berths on the Waterloo Invitational All-Star Team.

The Junior Varsity Indians won

their league title in overtime over the McGill Grads.

Fan attendance doubled over the previous season and was the highest in recent memory as close to 500 fans flocked to see Redmen games and the entertaining Mind-blasters Booster Club.

Promotions were numerous, and the infamous San Diego Chicken was brought in for one game — a first for Canadian universities.

The Friends of McGill Hockey association strengthened and has been a large factor in both the varsity and junior varsity program's success. Through the FMH organization, a McGill Hockey Honour Roll was instituted with 7 inaugural inductees, all involved with the building of the world's first official hockey team (McGill) back in 1879.

Under Coach Ken Tyler, the team's win totals have shown linear progression in his first 5 years: 3, 12, 13, 17 and 19.

The future bodes well for the world's oldest operating hockey team.

FRIDAY IS INTERNATIONAL STUDENT DAY — All students are encouraged and welcome to attend a day of study sessions at Concordia University. 10h — "The Universities React", speakers from McGill and Concordia administrations. 11h — Speakers on the misconceptions about international students. 13h — The Debate with representatives of the P.Q., Liberal and N.D.P. Parties, ANEQ, McGill and Concordia Universities.

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Recital Hall — Pianists Lisette Canton and Zina Idlin at 13h, brass at 16h, Stéphane Laberge, cello at 18h, Suzuki violin pupils at 20h. 555 Sherbrooke W.
Friday:
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No. 239 1982

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by Henrik Ibsen

Presented by
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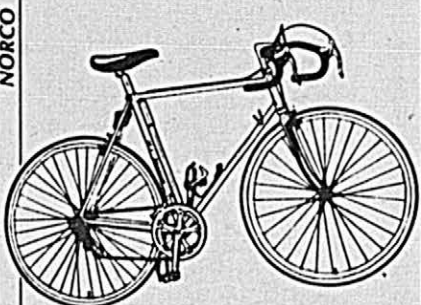
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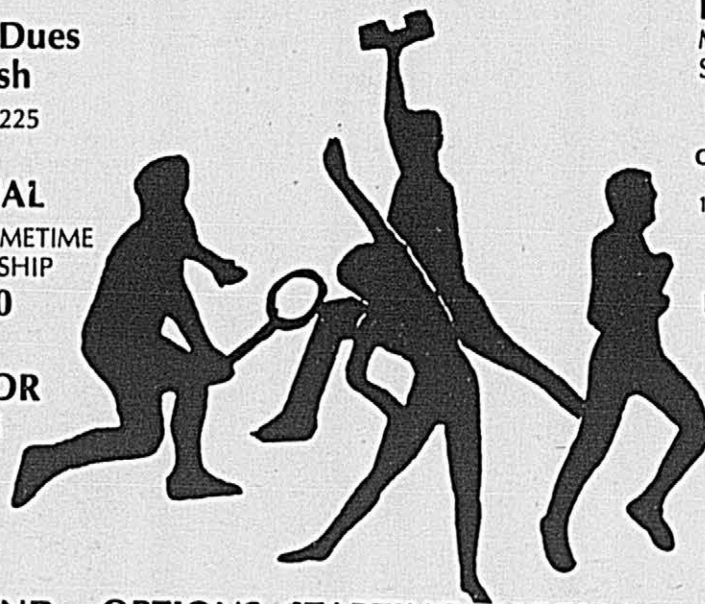
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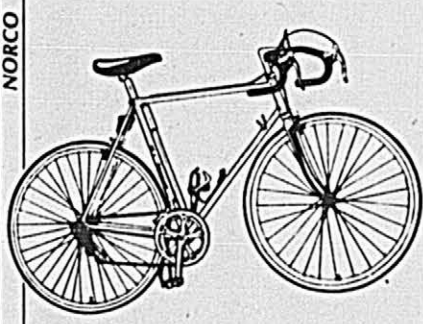


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Transports Canada
Lloyd Axworthy, Ministre



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...Israel

continued from page 24

Avnery: This is a pretext, not a conviction. If the Israeli side were convinced, even for a moment that the other side would reject it, they would propose it. They are very much afraid that the Palestinians would accept it. They know as much as I do that the Palestinians would jump at it.

Daily: What has given you this evidence?

Avnery: It is no secret that I have now for ten years been in weekly contact with the PLO. I've spent many thousands of hours sitting with various elements of the PLO. There is no doubt at all that the overwhelming mass of the Palestinian people would gladly accept a mini-state in the West Bank and Gaza.

Daily: As the final status of the area or as a stepping stone for further conquest?

Avnery: This is a question without an answer. There are no guarantees. You live in freedom, you take the risks involved with freedom. If they could, would the Palestinians want a state in all of Palestine? Sure. If the Israeli's could, would they want it? Sure. As you can see they do want it. No Israeli's thought about the idea of a greater Israel before 1967. Once the army was in charge of the territories, immediately it came up. These are the realities of life.

Daily: Why the swing to the right?

Avnery: I must say it is not an unnatural thing. Very few people in the history of the world have given up territory once they have conquered it. It is not unique. Over the ages many people have been destroyed by holding onto territories that they are not powerful enough to hold onto or absorb. We are a very small people. Israel seems a world power if you read the New York Times but really we are only three million people without any natural resources.

Power is a very dynamic thing. It changes. Today the Arabs are disunited and unable to take any common action but you can't take this for granted forever. I think the present option which looks very secure today because we are so powerful is out of proportion to our national substance. It is not a situation which can last forever.

Daily: Is this just a phase in a larger movement toward peace or a real regression?

Avnery: Of course it is a phase. But an unfortunate one for it led to another tragedy.

I would very much like to convince my PLO friends that they have it in their power to create a basic change. I have been telling them for years to recognize Israel, but they have their own difficulties and it is not critically feasible for them to come forward as the situation is today. Now if the United States were interested in peace, it could change the situation overnight. It has the power to do it. Unfortunately, the basic similarity between the United States and the Soviet Union is they both favour the situation of no peace, no war in the Middle East. Both consider real peace a threat to their interests.

...Terrorist

continued from page 1

tunity, and the right to equal job opportunities.

On the bloody Sunday march in 1972, when thirty to forty thousand Catholics demonstrated outside Derry, "We were prevented from entering the city, the police started shooting and 13 of us were killed," said Devlin.

A later government enquiry found that the paratroopers had shot "without provocation." No soldiers were charged for the incident.

Devlin tacitly supports the use of violence by Republicans. She and her husband were the targets of a Loyalist gun attack two years ago. Her husband is still disabled.

In 1974, due to one such protest, the European court of Human Rights forced England to release people interned without trial in prison camps. "Between 1971 and 1974, two thousand out of a total Republican population of half a million were interned without trial," Devlin said.

Contrary to the image presented in North America, the IRA is more popular now, than it was in the seventies.

Devlin knows the reason: "No-one in Northern Ireland reads the Gazette."

...Alert

desire to strengthen its secret police.

According to St. Louis, "once C-9 becomes law, no confidentiality will exist between clients and professionals, husbands and wives, nor will any citizen or group of citizens enjoy the right of privacy."

CASS is calling for public debate on the issue of "national security" and "the real or imagined threats to this security."

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The *Daily* apologizes to John
Davis Bidwell for using his
Reagan graphic

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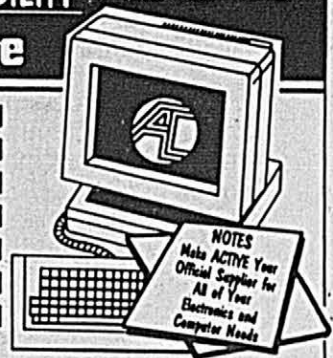
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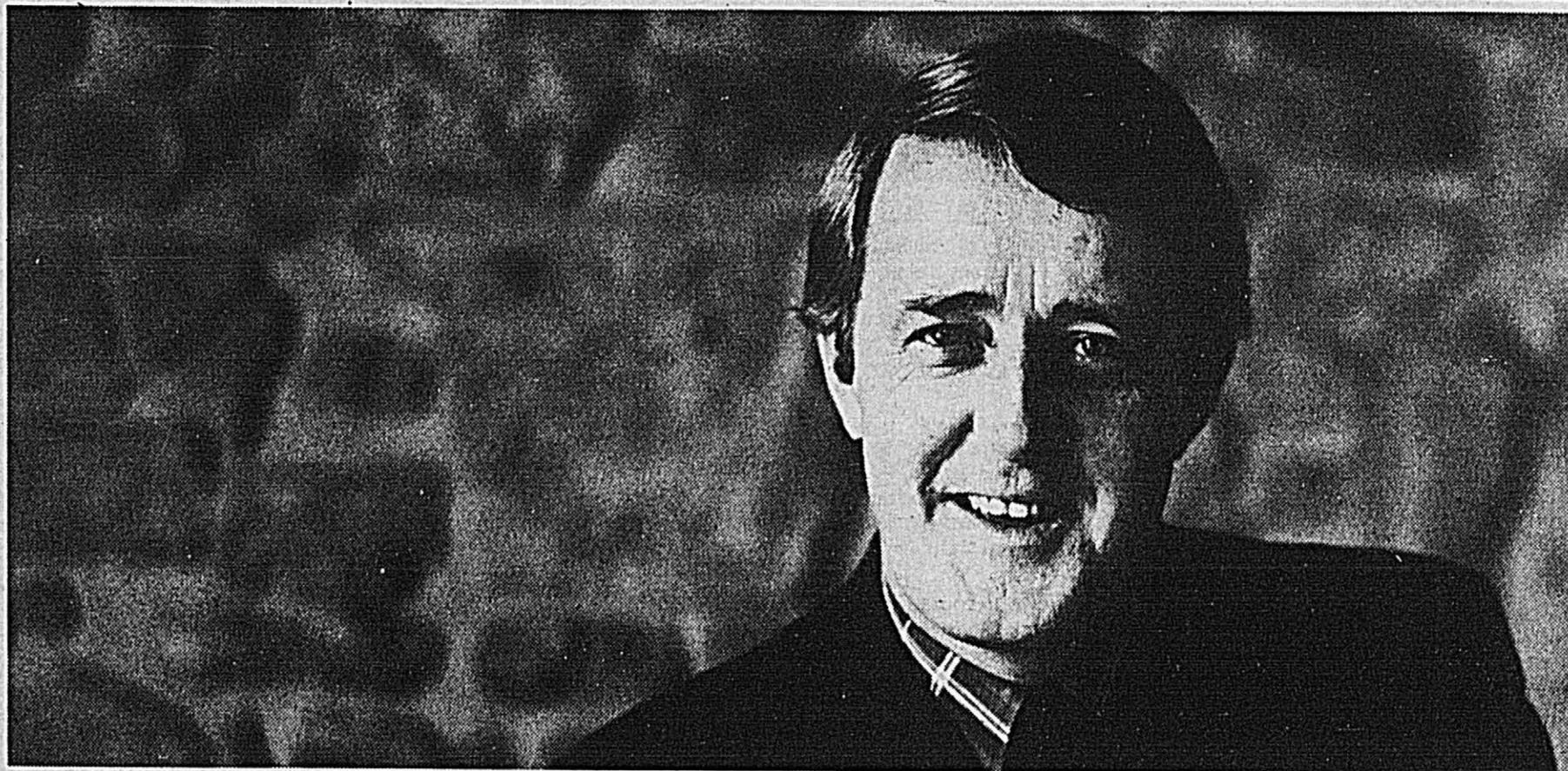
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An interview with Brian Mulroney.

In a recent interview with the new leader of the Progressive Conservative Party, we asked seven key questions. His answers to these questions will be of interest to every young Canadian.

Question: Mr. Mulroney, both in your leadership campaign and in your speeches since last June, you have stressed the need for improved productivity and a serious research and development strategy. What precisely does that mean for Canada's youth?

Brian Mulroney: The answer can be expressed in three words: jobs, investment, and growth. Jobs because employment opportunities for Canada's 545,000 unemployed youth can only be secured in sectors with a real future. Investment because research and development, that is expenditure in new products, new ideas, new processes, provides the basis of tomorrow's winning sectors. Growth because without it, there is no basis for making our way in the world, for tackling the tragedy of 1.6 million unemployed Canadians.

Question: Is there anything specific you would do to get jobs for youth?

Brian Mulroney: We will provide increased incentives to employers to hire and train young people. A Progressive Conservative government will significantly expand wage subsidy programs, such as the career access program. We will also substitute a program of refundable employer tax credits, to credit employers with a portion of their income, or federal payroll taxes, where they agree to hire and train young people for a fixed period. We will greatly improve existing "information exchanges" through which young

people become aware of job opportunities. Clearly, as job displacement centers, the Canada Employment centers are not performing adequately. And we will institute programs specifically designed to address chronic unemployment which tragically plagues certain regions of Canada.

Question: Is our record in R & D really so bad?

Brian Mulroney: Just look at the figures. Under 15 years of Liberal rule, we actually reduced our spending on R & D from 1.29 to 1.13 of total GNP. All of our industrial competitors are spending almost double that, while Japan has a goal of spending 3%. Put it this way: there is one company in West Germany spending more on research than all of Canada combined! The Progressive Conservative Party is committed to increasing our R & D commitment to 2.5% of GNP. We've got a lot of ground to make up in the technology race.

Question: How does R & D relate to our unemployment crisis?

Brian Mulroney: Someone once told me that while love makes the world go round, research and development makes it go forward. The National Research Council estimates that for every additional one per cent of GNP committed to R & D, 800,000 jobs are created. Look around at the sectors which are growing: pharmaceuticals, computers, electronics, biotechnology, telecommunications. These are all sectors where the R & D component of spending is very high. They are also the sectors creating new jobs.

Question: Is R & D important only for high tech sectors?

Brian Mulroney: On the contrary, R & D is important for every sector, including traditional sectors like forestry, mining and agriculture. Look at how our enormous productivity improvement in agriculture has been assisted by our research efforts in disease control, pesticides, weather prediction and animal husbandry. That's why I say the real challenge facing Canada is to apply new technology in old as well as new industries.

Question: You are almost calling for shock treatment to our economy.

Brian Mulroney: When 545,000 young people are out of work, when we have a negative balance of trade in high technology goods of more than \$7.5 billion, I recognize a crisis at hand. We must formulate a dramatic, innovative, and long-term tax system to increase investment in technology. We must assure that meaningful jobs exist for our youth.

Question: You seem to have a personal interest in this subject.

Brian Mulroney: Anyone interested in the future of this country or the world at large has to take a personal interest. These new technologies—silicon chips, satellite technology, biotechnology and the like—are having a profound effect on our society. They are both a curse and a blessing. But I think that when we can get our government programs relevant again, we can get real growth and jobs for our people.

For further information about the P.C. Party or your P.C. Campus Association phone (613) 238-6111 or write: P.C. Youth Information, Suite 200, 161 Laurier Ave. West, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5J2

P.C. YOUTH FEDERATION
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McGILL INSTRUCTIONAL ATHLETICS

SPRING AND SUMMER PROGRAM

OFFICE G7, CURRIE GYMNASIUM, 475 Pine Ave. W., Montreal, Quebec: 392-4737

The spring and summer instructional program provides an opportunity to use the athletic facilities and to acquire or improve athletic skills.

All of our courses are taught by experienced, well-qualified Instructors. They are interested in making their classes enjoyable as well as meeting the individual needs of their students.

This year we have two separate fee structures for our courses. One is for those people who are gym members and are wishing to take an Instructional course and the other pertains to those people who do not want to make use of the facilities for anything other than the course. Their entrance to the gym will, therefore, be restricted to that course time.

SPRING SESSION: May 7 - June 18
REGISTRATION: May 2 - 3
 08:00-19:00

SUMMER SESSION: July 3 - August 13
REGISTRATION: June 27 - 28
 08:00-19:00

COURSE	DAY	TIME	COST: MEMBER	NON-MEMBER
DANCE				
Ballet I	Tues. & Thurs.	17:30-19:00	\$36.00	\$60.00
Ballet II	Tues. & Thurs.	19:00-20:30	\$36.00	\$60.00
Jazz I	Mon. & Wed.	17:30-19:00	\$32.00	\$56.00
Jazz II	Tues. & Thurs.	12:00-13:30	\$32.00	\$56.00
Aerobic Dance Fitness	Mon. & Wed.	19:00-20:30	\$32.00	\$56.00
	Mon. & Wed.	12:00-13:00	\$25.00	\$50.00
	Mon. & Wed.	12:30-13:30	\$25.00	\$50.00
	Mon. & Wed.	17:30-18:30	\$25.00	\$50.00
	Mon. & Wed.	18:30-19:30	\$25.00	\$50.00
	Tues. & Thurs.	12:30-13:30	\$25.00	\$50.00
	Tues. & Thurs.	17:30-18:30	\$25.00	\$50.00
Social Dance	Tues. & Thurs.	18:30-19:30	\$25.00	\$50.00
	Wed.	18:30-20:00	\$25.00	\$37.00
Tap Dance	Wed.	20:00-21:30	\$25.00	\$37.00
	Mon. & Thurs.	19:00-20:00	\$30.00	\$55.00
RACQUETS				
Squash	Mon.	18:15-19:45	\$20.00	\$32.00
	Tues.	17:30-19:00	\$20.00	\$32.00
	Wed.	17:30-19:00	\$20.00	\$32.00
	Thurs.	18:15-19:45	\$20.00	\$32.00
	Fri.	12:15-13:45	\$20.00	\$32.00
	Sat.	09:15-10:45	\$20.00	\$32.00
Tennis (Introduction)	Mon.	16:30-18:00	\$25.00	\$37.00
	Tues.	16:30-18:00	\$25.00	\$37.00
	Tues.	19:00-19:30	\$25.00	\$37.00
	Wed.	17:00-18:30	\$25.00	\$37.00
	Thurs.	16:30-18:00	\$25.00	\$37.00
	Fri.	12:30-14:00	\$25.00	\$37.00
	Sat.	10:30-12:00	\$25.00	\$37.00
	Sun.	09:00-10:30	\$25.00	\$37.00
	Sun.	10:30-12:00	\$25.00	\$37.00
Tennis (intermediate)	Mon.	18:00-19:30	\$25.00	\$37.00
	Thurs.	18:00-19:30	\$25.00	\$37.00
	Sat.	09:00-10:30	\$25.00	\$37.00
Tennis (advanced) (5 weeks only)	Wed.	18:30-20:00		
	& Sat.	12:00-13:30	\$45.00	\$65.00
MARTIAL ARTS				
Shorinjiyu Karate	Mon. & Wed.	19:30-21:00	\$32.00	\$56.00
VARIA				
Get Fit	Tues. & Thurs.	17:30-18:30	\$20.00	\$44.00
Elite Fitness	Mon, Wed, Fri.	17:30-18:45	\$40.00	\$76.00
Runners' Clinic	Tues.	17:30-19:00	\$20.00	\$32.00

COURSE	DAY	TIME	COST: MEMBER	NON-MEMBER
Weight Training (co-ed)	Mon.	18:00-19:30	\$20.00	\$32.00
	Tues.	18:00-19:30	\$20.00	\$32.00
	Wed.	12:00-13:30	\$20.00	\$32.00
	Wed.	17:30-19:00	\$20.00	\$32.00
(Women only)	Thurs.	18:00-19:30	\$20.00	\$32.00
Total Workout (pay-as-you-go)	Mon.	17:30-18:30	\$ 2.00	\$ 4.00
	Tues.	12:00-13:30	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.00
	Tues.	17:30-18:30	\$ 2.00	\$ 4.00
	Wed.	17:30-18:30	\$ 2.00	\$ 4.00
	Thurs.	12:00-13:00	\$ 2.00	\$ 4.00
	Thurs.	17:30-18:30	\$ 2.00	\$ 4.00
Golf	Mon.	17:15-18:15	\$20.00	\$32.00
	Mon.	18:15-19:15	\$20.00	\$32.00
	Wed.	18:00-19:15	\$20.00	\$32.00
	Thurs.	17:30-18:30	\$20.00	\$32.00
	Fri.	12:00-13:00	\$20.00	\$32.00
Yoga I	Mon. & Wed.	17:30-19:00	\$20.00	\$32.00
*Equestrian (Equitation Elysée Pierrefonds)	Mon.	19:00-20:00	\$70.00	\$70.00
	Wed.	18:00-19:00	\$70.00	\$70.00
	Fri.	18:00-19:00	\$70.00	\$70.00
	Sun.	13:00-14:00	\$70.00	\$70.00
*Boardsailing	T.B.A.		\$70.00	\$70.00
*Sailing	T.B.A.		\$70.00	\$70.00
Cycling	Sat.	10:00-11:30	\$20.00	\$32.00

*Equestrian, Boardsailing, Sailing — Transportation not provided.

AQUATICS

Aquacises	Tues. & Thurs.	13:00-14:00	\$20.00	\$28.00	W
Beginners	Sat.	10:00-11:00	\$16.00	\$28.00	C
(Learn to Swim)	Fri.	13:00-14:00	\$16.00	\$28.00	W
Bronze Cross	Tues. (classroom)	18:00-19:00	\$32.00	\$56.00	C
	(pool)	19:00-20:30	(plus exam fees)		
Bronze Medallion	Wed. (classroom)	18:00-19:00	\$25.00	\$50.00	C
	(pool)	19:00-20:30	(plus exam fees)		
Esso Swim/Masters (speed swim techniques)	Tues. & Thurs.	18:00-19:00	\$30.00	\$55.00	C
Stroke Improvement (Beginners)	Wed.	20:00-21:00	\$16.00	\$28.00	W
Stroke Improvement (Advanced)	Fri.	17:00-18:00	\$16.00	\$28.00	C
Swim Fit	Mon. & Wed.	18:00-18:45	\$25.00	\$50.00	C
	Tues. & Thurs.	08:00-08:45	\$25.00	\$50.00	W
	Wed. & Fri.	13:00-13:45	\$25.00	\$50.00	C
Synchro Swim/Star Program	Tues. & Thurs.	19:00-20:00	\$25.00	\$50.00	W

C — Currie Pool; W — Weston Pool

REFUND POLICY: An administrative fee will be charged for withdrawal prior to course starting. No refunds will be given after course starts.

1984 SPRING AND SUMMER ATHLETIC MEMBERSHIPS

OFFICE G3, CURRIE GYMNASIUM, 475 Pine W., Montreal, Quebec: 392-4725

MEMBERSHIP

A membership may be purchased for either the Currie Gym, the Tennis Courts or Molson Track. A Currie Gym pass includes the use of the Molson Track. The full-time student rate applies to those students attending McGill on a full-time basis during the fall and winter semesters. The membership fee scale is as follows:

GYM MEMBERSHIP	2-Month	4-Month
Full-time McGill Students	\$25.00	\$40
Other	\$40.00	\$60.00
Spouse (of a gym member)	\$30.00	\$45.00
Children (of a gym member)	\$20.00	\$30.00

For further information on gym memberships, please call 392-4725.

TENNIS

	2-Month	4-Month
Full-time McGill Students	\$20.00	\$35.00
Other	\$35.00	\$50.00
Spouse (of a tennis member)	\$30.00	\$45.00
Children (of a tennis member)	\$20.00	\$30.00

MOLSON TRACK

\$15.00 2-Month \$20.00 4-Month

A daily guest pass may be obtained to utilize the gymnasium facilities for a fee of \$4.00, or a 6-day package may be purchased for \$16.00. Children, accompanied by an adult, may purchase the daily guest pass for only \$2.00. A daily pass to the Molson Track may be purchased for a fee of \$1.00. Guests are allowed to use the tennis courts with members; the fee is \$3.00 per hour.

Any gym member wishing to purchase a tennis court membership will receive a 20% reduction of the cost of tennis membership.



Daily photos/Kenny Woroner

Here are some of the people who brought you this year's *McGill Daily* despite shrinking editions, growing student discontent and an aborted attempt to cripple the newspaper's finances. And then there were law suits. And now it's all over.

Being a campus-wide target for abuse can get a tad disconcerting. Admittedly there are differences of opinion between the *Daily* and the rest of campus:

Yeah, well, maybe the Daily is a clique of left-wing malcontents. Those spoiled brat reporters run around with mama's money shooting off their mouths.

Ever since universities decided they had room for people who hadn't necessarily come from wealth and good breeding stock, students have used the schools to spark new ways of thinking, and suggest answers not motivated by reverence for the problems bestowed upon them by their patriarchs.

Political debate fomented to the music of The Doors, and is churned out by the radical right these days. Ironically, the changes demanded by some members of PC McGill and the McGill Magazine are ones that would never be possible under the current Canadian political system. Those are the political brigands who want to smash the state as we know it.

But the mass of students, (even though the Tory

press says they are growing more conservative), are obviously inert. Students hope to hardly miss a step in their well-heeled shoes, from the shuffle into class to the pace of a comfortable job. If they keep their heads down and concentrate on their footwork, they hope that's where they'll end up. If students still dream, they fill their brains with office art and expensive upholstery.

It's a bit eerie sitting in a class with a silent question period. It's repulsive to watch students swear at workers on a picket line. Their scorn for unions — because they're too strong — could be more understandable only if students knew which employment niche they would fill upon graduation. Without unions few students would have future job security.

Students still get riled up these days — mainly when they are demanding more opiates. Give us restaurant reviews, and party stories, and shopping tips! Don't give us disturbing ideas. The modern student finds new ideas offensive, and ideas that indict the well-pressed student practically criminal.

It's too facile to pity these students who want less. But, no doubt, less would better reflect student life at this mind-numbing university.

McGill professors fossilise, while the quality of education slides further into the abyss of the irrelevant. Universities no longer claim to guarantee us jobs. They don't even give us knowledge for its own sake; the staid thinking provokes intellectual sloth.

Increased tuition fees next year, instituted by a provincial government that prefers to build empty office buildings, will not mean a better library or smaller classes. 1984-85 will be the sixth Year of the Cut-back.

Given high unemployment rates for Canadian youth, a federal government that wants to keep track of where you are rather than give you the means to do anything useful with your time, a U.S.-Soviet war that is being fuelled on the South Shore, it's hard to believe through concentrating only on their own path to jobdom students will see their rosy future assured.

Clinging to your one job and ignoring everything around you is not going to keep you safe.

You may not agree. So concentrate on your small world and your future — that glowing future of racial and sexual discrimination, greater government intrusion, increased threat of nuclear war, higher violence and poverty.

And have a nice summer.

Suzi Goldenberg



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Photo Editor
Production Co-ordinators

Editorial Editor
Sports Editor
Supplement Editor
Features Editor
Production Assistant



Editorial Offices: 3408 McTavish, room B-03, Montreal, Québec, H3A 1X9 — (514) 393-8255. Subscriptions Manager: Martin Aronoff — (514) 393-8279. Advertising: Boris Shadov & Ann Sullivan room B-17 (514) 393-8202. Typetting and Assembly Staff: Les Banks, Marie Bernard, G. Pierre Gend, Les Gaudin, Julianne Fildes, Michel-Adrien Sheppard, Paula Simpson, Bianca Tencer-Lavigne, and Colin Tomlin. Daily Typetting Shop: 393-8278. Divides: Guilfoyle, Michael Pachols & Boris the khyr. The Daily is a founding member of Canadian University Press (CUP), La Presse Étudiante du Québec (PEQ), and Campus Plus (CUP Media services).